SECURITY INFORMATION -- CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

SUMMARY -- ACTIVITIES

(JANUARY 1 -- JUNE 30, 1953)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
John Edgar Hoover, Director

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COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

SUMMARY - ACTIVITIES

(January 1 to June 30, 1953)

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P R E F A C E

The past six months saw no abatement in the Communist peace offensive geared primarily to raising nationwide appeals for a truce in Korea; recall of American troops from abroad; a meeting between President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Malenkov; a five-power peace pact; resumption of trade with Iron Curtain countries. The American people were called upon repeatedly to bombard the White House with these demands and many more. (U)

On the domestic front, special attention was focused on: (a) urging repeal of the Smith Act, Taft-Hartley Law, Internal Security Act of 1950, McCarran-Walter Act and other "repressive" legislation; (b) enlisting aid for so-called Smith Act victims on trial, facing prosecution, or serving prison terms; (c) demanding executive clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, executed June 19, 1953, for Soviet espionage activity. Mass clemency demonstrations -- including picketing of the White House -- swelled to world-wide proportions. (U)

As a result of the successful prosecution of Communist leaders, continued spotlighting of Communist deceit, and public antipathy toward Communism, there has been a vast extension of Communist underground operations. Activities are channeled mainly through front groups and Party meetings are restricted to an absolute minimum to avoid detection. In addition, Party members are being encouraged to infiltrate non-Communist groups in order to subtly advance Party objectives - - oft referred to as the "united front" tactic. (U)

Always the Soviet Union was depicted as the champion of peace and this country as the instigator of war. Disorders in the Soviet Union and Soviet satellite nations were attributed to American "provocateurs." (U)

While the shooting war in Korea has come to a halt, American Communist leaders already have made it plain that no cease-fire can be expected from Communist propagandists within our shores. (U)

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PART ONE

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Organizational Apparatus

The Communist Party, USA, has always been a relatively small organization insofar as actual membership is concerned. However, its influence and strength are felt throughout the entire United States and territorial possessions. William Z. Foster, the National Chairman of the Communist Party, has stated in the past that "the actual strength of the Communist movement in the United States is not something that can be accurately stated in just so many figures. It has to be measured largely by the general mass influence of the Party and its program. The Communist Party strength runs way beyond all formal measurements." Foster has also observed that "Communist Parties have the power of swift and solid growth when favorable situations exist."(U)

The strength of the Communist Party, USA, can be directly attributed to the fanatical Marxist-Leninist devotion to duty of the functionaries who make up the organizational apparatus of the Party.(U)

The Communist Party, USA, has been in existence more than thirty-three years and it has held fifteen National Conventions. According to the constitution of the Communist Party, USA, the highest authority of the Party is the National Convention which should be held every two years. The Fifteenth National Convention was the last convention held by the Communist Party, USA, in New York City on December 28 to 31, 1950. National officers of the Communist Party are elected at the National Conventions. There has been no change in the national officers of the Communist Party since December 1950 and, although more than two years have elapsed, there has been no definite date set for the holding of a National Convention.(U)

The highest authority of the Communist Party between National Conventions is the National Committee which, according to the Party constitution, has the sole and complete authority to make all decisions and take all actions necessary and incidental to the good and welfare of the entire Party and to act upon all problems and developments occurring between conventions.(U)

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National Committee

The following thirteen members of the National Committee were re-elected at the Fifteenth National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, held December 28 to 31, 1950. However, it has not been able to function inasmuch as eight of these thirteen leaders have been in prison since 1951 following their conviction for conspiring to violate the Smith Act, and three have been in a fugitive status since 1951.(W)

William Z. Foster - National Chairman

Eugene Dennis, with aliases - General Secretary

Gus Hall - National Secretary

Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. - Chairman of the National Negro Commission

John Gates, with aliases - Chairman of the National Review Commission

Gil Green, with aliases - Chairman, District No. 8 (Illinois)

Irving Potash (alien) - Manager of the Furriers Joint Council, International Fur and Leather Workers Union

Jack Stachel, with aliases (alien) - No other Party position due to ill health

Robert Thompson - Chairman, District No. 2 (New York)

Henry Winston - National Organizational Secretary

John Williamson, with aliases (alien) - National Labor Secretary

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Carl Winter, with aliases - Chairman, District No. 7 (Michigan)

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn - Chairman of the National Women's Commission

Of the above national leaders of the Party, Dennis, Hall, Davis, Gates, Potash, Stachel, Williamson and Winter have been in prison since 1951 serving five-year sentences for conspiring to violate the Smith Act. Gus Hall has been sentenced to serve an additional three-year sentence on two counts of contempt which grew out of his failure to surrender himself on July 2, 1951, to start serving the five-year sentence imposed on him for violation of the Smith Act. Hall was in fugitive status from July 2, 1951, until the time he was apprehended on October 10, 1951. (W)

Green, Thompson and Winston have been in a fugitive status since July 2, 1951, when they failed to surrender themselves to begin serving their prison sentences for conspiring to violate the Smith Act. (W)

William Z. Foster, National Chairman, was indicted on July 20, 1948, for conspiring to violate the Smith Act. However, due to a continuing heart ailment he has not been tried. The remaining member of the National Committee, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, was sentenced on February 3, 1953, to three years' imprisonment and fined $6,000 for conspiring to violate the Smith Act. She is free on bond pending appeal. (W)

Alternate National Committee

At the Fifteenth National Convention of the Communist Party held December 28 to 31, 1950, an alternate National Committee consisting of the following listed nine individuals was elected. (W)

Archie Brown - Labor Secretary (California)

Fred Fine - Chairman, Public Affairs Committee

James Jackson - Southern Regional Director

Claudia Jones, with aliases (alien) - Secretary of the Nationcl Women's Commission

Claude Lightfoot - Executive Secretary (Illinois)

Pettis Perry - Secretary of the National Negro Commission

William Schneiderman - former Chairman, Communist Party of California

Sid Stein, with aliases - Assistant National Labor Secretary

Martha Stone - Chairman of the Communist Party of New Jersey

This alternate National Committee has never functioned as a group inasmuch as the Govcrnment moved against additional Communist Party leaders in 1951. Of the above individuals, Schneiderman was convicted on August 5, 1952, and Jones and Perry were convicted on January 21, 1953, for conspiring to violate the Smith Act. They are presently free on bail awaiting the outcome of the appeal of their conviction.(u)

Fine, Jackson and Stein became fugitives following their indictment on June 20, 1951, for conspiring to violate the Smith Act. The remaining three members of the alternate National Committee, namely, Brown, Lightfoot and Stone, have been in hiding and operating in the underground phase of Party activities since 1951.(u)

Communist Party directives and official communications are usually signed by William Z. Foster, National Chairman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Committee, and Pettis Perry, member of the alternate National Committee.(u)

The National Headquarters of the Communist Party

The National Headquarters of the Communist Party continues to be located on the third floor of the building located at 268 7th Avenue, New York City.(u)

Current Personnel at National Headquarters

The following officers and employees of the Communist Party, USA, are to be found from time to time at the National Communist Party Headquarters: (2)

Alexander Bittelman - theoretician and writer on economic subjects

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn - member of the National Committee

William Z. Foster - National Chairman

Betty Gannett - National Educational Director

Claudia Jones - member of the alternate National Committee

Albert Lannon - National Maritime Coordinator

Pettis Perry - member of the alternate National Committee

Louis Weinstock - Secretary of the Self-Defense Committee of the Seventeen Victims of the Smith Act

Marian Bachrach - Public Relations Director of the Communist Party

Jean Smith - stenographer

Arthur Zipser - chauffeur and aide to William Z. Foster (Zipser is the husband of Jean Smith)

Beatrice Zurawsky - Office Manager and Assistant National Treasurer

Of the above individuals located at the Communist Party National Headquarters, Bittelman, Flynn, Gannett, Jones, Lannon, Perry and Weinstock were convicted on January 21, 1953, for conspiring to violate the Smith Act. They are presently (2)

free on bond awaiting the outcome of the appeal to their conviction.(W)

The Communist Party throughout the United States is divided into thirty districts. Only six of these thirty districts maintain formal headquarters at the present time and the activities at these six headquarters are at a low ebb. Every district organization has district officers, and, if a district covers more than one state, there are state officers responsible for Communist activities within the state. The Communist organizational apparatus is further divided into county, city, section and club organizations. Every member of the Party must be a member of a club which is the basic unit of the Party. Each organizational unit of the Party is subject to the discipline of the higher Party. Party activity in each of these thirty districts will be set out later herein.(W)

Smith Act Prosecutions

To date ninety-three Communist Party leaders throughout the United States have been indicted for conspiring to violate the Smith Act. Fifty-one of these Communist leaders have been convicted and fourteen are presently serving prison sentences. Trials are presently in progress in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Seattle, Washington. Trials of indicted Communist leaders will be scheduled in the early fall in St. Louis, Missouri, and Detroit, Michigan. As indicated previously above, all of the members of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, have been indicted and twelve have been convicted under the Smith Act. Six of the members of the alternate National Committee have been indicted under the Smith Act and three have been convicted.(W)

Registration Order of the Subversive Activities Control Board

On November 22, 1950, the Attorney General filed before the Subversive Activities Control Board a petition for an order of that Board requiring the Communist Party, USA, to register as a "Communist-action organization" as defined in the Internal Security Act of 1950. A hearing panel of the Subversive Activities Control Board began to take(W)

testimony on April 23, 1951. Twenty-two witnesses on behalf of the Government testified and three witnesses on behalf of the Communist Party, USA, testified. Testimony was concluded on July 1, 1952. A record in excess of 15,000 pages was compiled in the proceeding. Upon conclusion of the testimony the hearing panel reviewed the entire record and on October 20, 1952, entered its Recommended Decision. This decision recommended that the Subversive Activities Control Board as a whole enter its order requiring registration by the Communist Party. After argument by counsel and further consideration by the entire Board, the Board on April 20, 1953, entered its findings of fact and order. The Board found that all of the necessary elements prescribed by the Act had been proven and, accordingly, entered its order requiring the Communist Party, USA, to register as a "Communist-action organization" under the Internal Security Act of 1950. The Communist Party will not be required to register until the order of April 20, 1953, has been through the process of judicial review. This appeal to the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court will be a lengthy procedure. (2)

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Membership

Each year the Communist Party, USA, carries out a complete reregistration of all its members. This registration ordinarily begins in November and is completed in about two months. During the past several years this reregistration has been accompanied by personal interviews and in some instances the members have been required to execute a lengthy questionnaire in order that the Party leaders may determine if the individual is loyal to the Party and should be re-registered. (W)

The Communist Party leadership has become increasingly alarmed at the drop in Communist Party membership which has taken place during the past several years. The publication entitled "Party Voice," Volume 1, No. 1, published in March 1953 by the New York State Communist Party, which represents approximately one-half of the Communist Party membership in the United States, contained the following statement: "Special attention must be given in the registration to reregistering thousands of members of the Party who have left the Party, in the main, because of fear, intimidation, etc. If we want to examine why these members are not in the Party today, we will find that fluctuation is one of the sharpest forms of criticism of sectarianism with the Party organization. A correct political approach will convince thousands of former members who belonged to the Party in '48, '49 and '50 to return to the Party organization in this period." (W)

The above publication also set forth the following analysis of Communist Party membership: For the first time in years, the Party has more women than men. The present Negro membership is at the lowest percentage since 1937. Only 43% of the members have been in the Party less than ten years and 60% of the Party members are between the ages of 35 to 45. There has been a serious loss in Puerto Rican members, with a drop in the last four years of 400%. The publication also stated that only several hundred new members were recruited in 1952 - at least 10% came through the work of one Party section in the distributive trades. (W)

In connection with recruiting of new members, the above publication carried the following statement: (W)

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"Thus, a decisive phase of the struggle for strengthening our Party organization in the fight against petty-bourgeois liquidationist tendencies was the fight against those tendencies that oppose recruiting. There are two ideological reasons for this opposition. One is the idea that recruiting is harmful to Party security (recruits might be stool-pigeons or police agents) - a confession of a bourgeois lack of confidence in and fear of the working masses. The second is the idea that it is impossible to recruit in a period of increasing and sharpening class struggle. This view is completely devoid of reality and it confesses hopelessness and defeatism, coupled with lack of connection with non-Party workers, who daily prove their militancy and growing class consciousness." (U)

According to the latest available estimate, there are approximately 24,000 members of the Communist Party as of June 30, 1953. (U)

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Security Measures and Underground Operations

The Communist Party, USA, pleads that it is a bona fide political party. An analysis of the day-to-day activities of the Communist Party, USA, however, clearly shows that it does not measure up to the attributes of an organization that has legal and above-board objectives. (U)

In 1948, following the indictment of the twelve top Communist Party leaders for conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence, the Communist Party, USA, ceased issuing individual membership cards. No membership records are maintained wherein the names of individuals are mentioned. Individual Communist Party clubs that formerly consisted of a large number of individuals have been considerably reduced in size and the club (which is the basic organization of the Communist Party) has been further subdivided into groups of from three to five individuals operating under a group captain. For security reasons, individual members of a particular group meet together, and the average member of the Party does not even meet the other members of his club unless they happen to be members of the same group within the club. The Communist Party no longer holds large meetings in the name of the Communist Party and all large rallies and meetings are carried out through the medium of Communist front organizations. Meetings of the small groups, referred to above, are held with utmost security precautions. No notices of meetings are sent through the mails and Party instructions are relayed and handled by coded telephonic conversations or by couriers. Group meetings are often held in a cruising automobile or while it is parked in an isolated spot. The individual member of the group is very rarely advised of the exact location of a contemplated meeting prior to the time of the meeting. He is often picked up at a designated street corner and taken directly to the meeting place. Transfers of Party members from one district to another are accompanied by the most stringent of security precautions. (U)

Each year the Communist Party, USA, reregisters its entire membership, at which time extreme care is taken to make certain that each member is found to be continuing in his loyalty to the Party. Due to the severe security consciousness which has permeated the entire Party apparatus for the past several years, very little recruitment of new members has taken place. In one district the following questionnaire (U)

FBI - Dallas

is required to be completed along with an individual's application for membership in the Communist Party. Similar questionnaires are utilized in other districts. (W)

1. Division and number of club sponsoring the recruit;

2. Name, age, origin;

3. Single/Married/If married, is wife a P (Party member) and if not is she opposed to it;

4. Single and what is the social background of parents;

5. Give name and place of employment for past ten years;

6. When did recruit first become interested in P and how;

7. What people does recruit know in P and how long has he known them;

8. What reading has recruit done in books and press;

9. What unions, organizations, lodges or mass organizations has he belonged to and what extent did he participate in activities;

10. Has he been discussed and passed by the club and to what extent do you think he will be useful to the Party.

In order to make certain that the entire Communist Party apparatus obeys the many security measures imposed on the members, the Party has disciplinary bodies on both national and district levels which are called Review Commissions. It is the duty of these Review Commissions to take disciplinary action against any member caught violating security measures. The Review Commission of the New York State Communist Party recently issued a directive captioned (W)

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"Dear Comrade" wherein the following information is set forth: "The utmost Party vigilance is required today of every Party member. This must be every member's guide of conduct: 1. Do not allow the FBI and similar enemy agents into your home. They have no legal right to enter without a warrant. 2. Do not talk with them anywhere, neither at home nor in the street, an auto or their office. Do not tell them anything, not even what time of day it is. 3. Immediately report to the Party any effort of the FBI or similar enemies to contact you or another individual. 4. This is Party policy and any divergence from this policy by any comrade is a violation of Party discipline." (w)

The Communist Party made a study of the Government's case presented at the Los Angeles Smith Act trial and prepared a legal-size document captioned "Experiences of the Los Angeles Trial Relating to Problems of Combatting Enemy Infiltration." A part of this document reads as follows:(w)

"Struggle against Informers the Responsibility of Entire Organization:

"Vigilance in exposing enemy agents is, first and foremost, the responsibility of the entire organization - every county, section, club and member - and cannot be relegated to any special committee.

"Counties, divisions, sections and clubs must undertake the responsibility for their own members. Counties, divisions or sections should determine the specific form of apparatus necessary for investigation and taking action, after discussion has taken place. Tendencies to channelize all security problems to some committee only creates bottlenecks which hamper and slow down the whole process of struggle against infiltration. Reports of actions taken should be made at once to higher bodies.

"Experience has shown that it is a necessity to pin down and follow thru within a definite time schedule all serious questions that are raised about any individuals. Speculation, conjecture and gossip serve only to complicate the problem; facts must be secured and every effort made to verify them. Rumors must be checked, and traced to their source.

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"Careful and detailed study should be made of FBI visits to individuals for the purpose of intimidating them into becoming informers.

"Special attention is needed to equip shop and industrial workers and clubs with knowledge of how to fight against provocation - including how to expose informers in the shops, industries and unions.

"Applicants for membership, as well as those applying for re-admittance, ought to be interviewed, and an effort made to obtain all pertinent information about them.

"When the entire organization understands the significance of the struggle against infiltration and how to conduct it, the program of the FBI to weaken the Party and the progressive movement thru informers and provocateurs can be met and given serious setbacks."

While the practice of extreme security measures is a requirement on the part of every individual member, only those especially selected because of their suitability become a part of the Communist Party underground. Many of the full-time Communist Party functionaries and leaders, who were operating as such in 1951 and who have not been arrested under the Smith Act, are now operating in the Communist Party underground. Many of these have rarely seen their families since that time. A few husband and wife teams are operating in the underground. They have assumed new identities, have taken up new residences and are operating under extreme security precautions. Many of these Party functionaries have moved from their former districts and are operating in new districts after assuming new identities, and many have radically changed their appearances to avoid detection. Other Party functionaries have remained within their districts. However, through the medium of constantly changing their appearances, their addresses, identities and their employment, they feel secure in carrying out their individual underground assignments. Every individual selected for top-underground-leadership positions must measure up to rigid requirements of loyalty to the Party, possess a mature Marxist-Leninist understanding and be able to make independent decisions. Other individual (w)

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Communists with long records of loyalty to the Party are used sporadically in the Communist underground movement as couriers or individuals who make their automobiles or residences available for use by the underground apparatus. These residences and farms are used for special underground meetings or as hideouts for Party functionaries. (U)

The underground organization has been developed to a greater degree in those areas where Smith Act arrests and trials have taken place, such as Los Angeles, San Francisco and Pittsburgh, than in other areas because the open Party leadership has been required to devote full attention to their defense and it has been necessary for a well-organized underground organization to supervise the activities of the Party organization in those areas to keep it from complete disruption. Full-time Communist Party leaders in large industrial areas have been taking extreme security precautions in anticipation of arrests under the Smith Act. (U)

It has been reliably reported that William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, has been accused by certain influential Communists of liquidation of the Party by virtue of Foster's placing almost the entire leadership of the Party in an underground status. Most members of the Communist Party recognize the need for the setting up of an underground apparatus in readiness for any action which might force the Communist Party completely underground, but certain of the Communist Party leaders deny the present necessity for the almost complete underground operation of the leadership of the Communist Party, USA. (U)

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Education and Propaganda Program

Party officials have stated that one of the major problems facing the Communist Party today is the finding of a means to educate the Party members on political matters and the main issues of the day. To this end, plans have been made to have each issue of "Political Affairs," the monthly theoretical organ of the Communist Party, USA, contain a "Self-Education Outline" with questions and answers on important problems. It is hoped that this will provide an acceptable substitute for educational classes which the Party finds it difficult or impossible to conduct because of the necessity of practicing the strictest security measures.(U)

Educational activities, primarily on a theoretical level, continue to be carried on through the Communist Party's two principal schools, the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York, and the California Labor School in San Francisco. On April 22, 1953, the Attorney General of the United States filed a petition before the Subversive Activities Control Board seeking an order of that Board requiring the Jefferson School to register as a "Communist-front organization" within the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950. Hearings in this matter before the Subversive Activities Control Board have not as yet started.(U)

The Party's propaganda continues to be disseminated largely through the newspapers "Daily Worker" and "Daily People's World" and through the monthly publications "Political Affairs" and "Masses and Mainstream." All of these publications carried on an incessant campaign against the Smith Act, the Internal Security Act of 1950, and the McCarran-Walter Act, and also continuously supported such Communist Party theses as: (a) peace in Korea, coupled with accusations that the United States is the aggressor there, and with demands for a conference among the United States, Russia, Great Britain, and France; (b) clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg who were executed on June 19, 1953, after conviction for espionage; and (c) the more recent urging that Communist China be admitted to the United Nations.(U)

The New York State Communist Party has initiated a new publication entitled "Party Voice," the first issue(U)

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of which was published in March 1953. This publication deals with both ideological and practical considerations concerning the Party as a whole and seems to be intended for circulation throughout the entire country.(u)

Books and pamphlets featured among the publications sponsored by the Communist Party during this period included the following:(u)

"This Is My Husband" by Esther Jackson
(concerning her husband James Jackson,
Southern Regional Director of the Communist
Party presently in a fugitive status after
indictment for violation of the Smith Act)

"Thirteen Communists Speak to the Court"
(extracts from addresses made by the defendants
indicted on June 20, 1951, in New York City for
conspiring to violate the Smith Act)

"Israel and Dollar Diplomacy" by Victor Perlo

"On Contradiction" by Mao Tse Tung

"Party Vigilance Against Enemy Intervention"
by Elmer Larsen

"The Stalin Heritage"

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Funds

The Communist Party continues to be hard pressed for funds to carry on its normal activities, and particularly is having difficulty raising the additional monies required for the defense of its leaders arrested in various localities for conspiring to violate the Smith Act. For example, the Self-Defense Committee of the Seventeen, attempting to raise funds for Communist Party leaders on trial, deposited a total of $5,280 in its account during the second quarter of 1953. This is less than one-fourth the amount deposited in this committee's account during the last quarter of 1952. The balance remaining in the account of this committee on June 30, 1953, was $697.30.(W)

A regular schedule of dues payments required of Communist Party members, based upon their incomes, has been in effect for several years. This schedule is as follows:(W)

Unemployed	$ .10 per month
Under $35.00 weekly (also housewives)	.35 per month
$35.00 to $60.00 income weekly	1.00 per month
$60.00 to $100.00 income weekly	2.00 per month
$100.00 income weekly	5.00 per month

An increased schedule of dues payments effective July 1, 1953, has been initiated in some areas and indications are that this schedule will be applied on a nationwide basis. This new schedule is as follows:(W)

Unemployed and youth	$ .15 per month
Housewives	.50 per month
Income up to $40.00 per week	.50 per month
Income from $41.00 to $60.00 per week	1.25 per month
Income from $61.00 to $80.00 per week	2.50 per month
Income from 81.00 to $100.00 per week	3.00 per month
$100.00 per week and over	10.00 per month

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In addition to the above dues, Party members continue to be called upon frequently to contribute to special drives and campaigns. (W)

The annual fund drive for the east coast Communist newspaper "Daily Worker," with a goal of $100,000, has been confessed by the paper itself to be faltering. Although the time originally set for the close of the drive has passed, only approximately $70,000 has been raised. (W)

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International Relations

Death of Joseph Stalin

Following the death of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin on March 5, 1953, the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, cabled condolences to the Soviet Union. The message alluded to Stalin as "the best loved man on earth," stating in addition, "We, the Communist Party of the United States, lower our banners today in honor of our deeply loved Comrade Stalin . . . We will honor his memory in the days to come by intensifying our struggles for peace, democracy, and Socialism" and "by redoubling our efforts to unite the American people, Negro and white, to stop the Wall Street atomaniacs from plunging humanity into a sea of blood, to stop their fascist-like plans to rule the world." The cable was signed William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and Pettis Perry on behalf of the National Committee. (W)

Commenting on the March 15 assertion of new Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov that there is no "troublesome or unsolved question which cannot be solved by peaceful means," the "Daily Worker" on March 17 called for "an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting to negotiate an end to the tensions which menace the world and our homes." (W)

A Stalin memorial meeting was held March 26, 1953, at the Rockland Palace, New York City, under auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF), cited as a Communist organization by the Attorney General. An estimated 1,200 persons attended. The following account was received from a reliable source: (W)

Featured speakers included Rockwell Kent, President of the International Workers Order, who served as chairman; Albert E. Kahn, a national official of the same organization; Dr. William E. B. DuBois, cochairman of the Communist-inspired American Peace Crusade, who recently was awarded a peace prize by the Communist-dominated World Peace Council; Leon Straus, official of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, and chairman of the United May Day Committee; Jessica Smith, editor of the pro-Soviet "New World Review"; John Howard Lawson, cochairman of the Communist-dominated California Emergency Defense Committee, who has served a prison (W)

term for contempt of Congress; and Paul Robeson, noted Negro singer who was awarded a Stalin peace prize in December 1952. All have been reliably reported to be Communists in the past. (U)

Referring to the deceased Soviet leader as "our Stalin," Kent said that Stalin belongs not to the Russian people alone but to the entire world. Straus accused American newspaper writers and radio commentators of misleading the people regarding the Soviet Union and urged those present to call upon President Eisenhower to end the Korean war and restore peace. Kahn alluded to charges of Soviet anti-Semitism as "cold war" propaganda stating that under Stalin the Soviet people have attained freedom and unprecedented equality. DuBois urged the American people not to succumb to such propaganda. Lawson depicted Stalin as a great humanist. Robeson spoke of meeting Stalin on the occasion of the graduation of Paul Robeson, Jr., from a Moscow school. Describing Stalin as a "nice, unassuming man" Robeson declared that Stalin and the Soviet Union are inspirations to colonial peoples striving for freedom. Smith urged American leaders to "grasp the hand of Malenkov stretched out in the quest for peace." During the meeting messages were received from Dr. John A. Kingsbury, NCASF national chairman, Corliss Lamont, long identified with the Communist movement, and from the Soviet delegation to the United Nations. (U)

The April issue of the Communist monthly magazine "Political Affairs" was dedicated to Stalin. A full portrait of him appeared on the front page of this special ninety-six page edition. William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, declared therein, "We must let the people know -- the workers, the Negro people, the democratic forces generally -- the reality of the great power of the U.S.S.R. and the dreadful futility of attacking it. We must make them understand that such an assault against that country, which the Wall-Street monopolists are now organizing, could have only one general result -- overwhelming military defeat for the United States and measureless tragedy for its people." (U)

Communist Peace Offensive

Communists throughout the United States continued to stress the "fight for peace" as their foremost task, and unrelentingly attempted to spread in palatable form the false illusion that the Soviet Union represents the "camp of peace" whereas the United States heads a "pro-war and pro-fascist camp of imperialism." In this connection, an educational outline issued by the Communist Party, USA, in May 1953 stated:(U)

> (1) Work to get resolutions, petitions, and letters sent to the President, demanding an immediate truce and cease-fire in Korea and an immediate meeting with Soviet Premier Malenkov to settle all differences and establish a five-power pact. Work to arrange meetings, conferences, symposiums, to send delegations to Congressmen and other public officials, to send letters to the press, etc., in order to swell the demand for peace.
>
> (2) Agitate for full development of east-west trade, outlawing use of the atom bomb and germ weapons, a steady reduction of armaments, and a united, demilitarized and democratic Germany.
>
> (3) In furtherance of the above, "Communists have the independent task to tirelessly expose the war plans of the Eisenhower administration, to popularize and explain the peaceful nature of the proposals of the Soviet Union, and to defend and strengthen the Communist Party as the leading fighter for peace and democracy."

Emphasizing the same theme, William Z. Foster recently declared that "the U.S.S.R. is standing forth more clearly than ever as the great world champion of peace and democracy, and all the power of the world capitalist propaganda machine will not be able to obscure this basic fact." Pointing out that the Communist Party, USA, "situated as it is in the heartland of American imperialism" has grave responsibilities, Foster called upon the membership and all progressives to hold conferences (U)

on a national and local basis for the purpose of: (a) exposing the "peace demagogy" of President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Dulles and others; (b) making the masses understand that "Wall Street" wants war and is organized for war, and that the Eisenhower administration is orientating entirely on this basis; (c) dispelling the prevalent fear that an end to the Korean War and the armaments race necessarily means mass unemployment (a situation which Communists underneath it all are most anxious to see in furtherance of their Marxist-Leninist aims). (u)

Foster also made some interesting comments regarding the slogan "Yankee Go Home," declaring in this connection that "the universality of the slogan's application is to be explained because it hits the bull's eye of what is the matter with the world - American imperialist aggression - and it also prescribes the needed basic remedy, namely, that the United States invaders... should go back home where they belong." Said Foster, "The wide extension of the 'Yankee Go Home' agitation is a clear warning to Wall Street imperialists that their program of world conquest is foredoomed to failure... Let those elements beware who dare to violate the democratic will of the world's masses now being expressed by the historically significant slogan 'Yankee Go Home.'" (u)

A delegation of "peace partisans" visited United Nations headquarters in New York City on March 5 led by Thomas Richardson and Reverend Willard Uphaus, codirectors of the American Peace Crusade (APC). Among those who participated were Halois Moorehead Robinson, Executive Secretary of the American Women for Peace; Mary Russak, Secretary of the Communist-dominated New York Labor Conference for Peace; and actress Karen Morley who presented an APC appeal addressed to the United Nations calling for an immediate cease-fire in Korea with the prisoner-of-war question to be resolved later. Robinson and Morley have been reliably reported to be Communist Party members in the past. Uphaus attended the Communist-dominated Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw, Poland, November 1950 and visited the Soviet Union later the same month as a member of an American peace delegation. Russak allegedly attended an American Intercontinental Peace Conference at Montevideo, Uruguay, in March 1952. (u)

An estimated 5,000 persons attended a May Day "peace" demonstration on May first in Union Square, New York City, held under auspices of the United May Day Committee. Among those reported to have addressed the crowd were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA; William L. Patterson, National Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) and former member of the National Committee of the Communist Party; Paul Robeson, the Negro singer; Albert E. Kahn, afore-mentioned national official of the International Workers Order (IWO); Howard Fast, novelist and reliably reported Communist Party member in the past; and Leon Straus, Chairman of the United May Day Committee. Louis Weinstock, a former member of the Communist Party National Committee, was on the rostrum. Behind the speakers was a huge poster depicting President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Malenkov shaking hands. Other placards urged an immediate cease-fire in Korea--clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, executed June 19, 1953, for Soviet espionage activity--freedom for Communist leaders on trial or serving prison terms--and "HANDS OFF GUATEMALA!" Plans for the traditional May Day Parade were abandoned because police permission for a parade route could not be secured. On April 22, 1953, the Attorney General filed petitions with the Subversive Activities Control Board requesting that the United May Day Committee, the IWO, CRC, and the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (mentioned hereinafter) be ordered to register as Communist front organizations pursuant to the Internal Security Act of 1950. (W)

The American Peace Crusade sponsored a "Lobby for Peace" in Washington, D. C. on June 25, 1953, attended by "peace partisans" from various parts of the nation. (W)

Emanuel Blum, head of the Indiana Communist Party, was reliably reported to have said recently regarding acceptance of a truce in Korea, "we should at once start a campaign to bring the boys home, as was done in World War II, but we should get the help of other organizations, churches, to start this and, of course, we take it from there, but we must act very carefully so as not to let it from the start be known as a Communist-led program." (W)

Miscellaneous

Commenting on the Soviet Union's recent severance of diplomatic relations with Israel, the east coast Communist newspaper "Daily Worker" stated editorially on February 18, 1953, "All sorts of wild fantasies are ascribed to the break except the real reason-that the Ben Gurion government of Israel has sold itself hand and foot to Washington's anti-Soviet war plotters and has become a center of violence against the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union." (Diplomatic relations were resumed July 20, 1953.) (U)

Pro-Communists groups established a protest picket line outside the Hotel Waldorf Astoria in New York City on April 7, 1953, where West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer had been staying while visiting New York. According to a reliable source, all Communist Party members in the New York area were instructed to participate in this demonstration. (U)

Polish Ambassador Joseph Winiewicz spoke in New York City on April 19, 1953, under auspices of an especially formed "United Committee to Commemorate the Tenth Anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising" against the Germans. Some 4,500 persons attended this affair which was held at the Manhattan Center. Winiewicz stressed the "brotherly ties" between the Soviet Union and Poland and also emphasized that coexistence of capitalism and Communism is possible. (U)

The National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, issued a statement on April 16 accusing "Wall Street interests" and the Government of plotting "an armed attack" against Guatemala. The Committee declared "The threat to Guatemala is a threat to the peace and liberties of the people of the United States and of the other western hemisphere countries.....Demand that the Eisenhower administration halt its cold war against Guatemala and the conspiracy to turn it into a hot war. Insist that Washington stop bullying the Latin-American countries and cease intervening in their internal affairs. Demand freedom for long-suffering Puerto Rico. Hands off Guatemala!" (U)

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Discussing the international situation, William Z. Foster declared on May 4, 1953: "Should the Wall Street-Washington warmongers succeed in forcing the world into a great war, as they are now striving to do, they will learn to their consternation that the European countries, which at fabulous cost they think they have bought, will not be worth a nickel apiece to them as fighting allies. This is no less true of Yugoslavia, which the American capitalists, with their traitor Tito, think they have 'in the bag.' Wall Street's money is altogether incapable of corrupting the revolutionary forces of the world." (u)

Commenting on the May 11 appeal of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill for the early convening of a special top-level conference with the Soviet Union to ease world tension, Foster said: (u)

> "What has caused Churchill thus to draw in his war horns? There are a number of basic reasons for this--including the conflict of world interests between the British and American world empires, the deepening crisis of the British economy and the accelerated breakup of the British Empire under the sharp stress of the American war drive, and the rising antiwar spirit among the British people.
>
> "But there is also another important reason that cannot be ignored. This was the breaking, by the Soviet Union, of the atom bomb monopoly of the United States. Churchill's war fever began noticeably to abate after the detonation of the first Soviet atom bomb in September, 1949."

Members of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and other pro-Communist groups demonstrated outside the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles on June 25 where a Spanish dancing troupe was performing. The demonstrators bore placards and distributed leaflets denouncing Franco Spain. (u)

During the past six months special emphasis was given to: (1) spreading the Communist lie that Americans have resorted to bacteriological warfare in Korea; (2) blaming American "provocateurs" for the current unrest in the Soviet Union and other Iron Curtain countries; (u)

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(3) accusing the United States of delaying the Korean truce talks; (4) opposing all forms of military conscription; (5) stimulating world-wide protests and encouraging mass demonstrations on behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg; (6) distinguishing between Communist-charged anti-Semitism in the Rosenberg case and the widespread arrest of "Jewish bourgeois nationalists" and "Zionists" in the Soviet Union and Soviet satellite nations; (7) denouncing rearmament of Western Germany, Japan and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Washington-Bonn Agreement and the "harsh" Japanese Peace Treaty; (8) demanding withdrawal of American troops from Japan, Korea and elsewhere; (9) maintaining the right of colonial peoples to self-determination, spotlighting in this connection racial disorders in South Africa and other parts of the world; (10) advocating a big-four conference, including the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britian and France; (11) calling for "huge aid" to colonial and backward countries to be funnelled through the United Nations; (12) urging popular support for the proposal of Senator Robert Hendrickson of New Jersey, calling for an investigation of alleged American collusion in the premature release of Korean war prisoners; (13) denouncing Korean President Syngman Rhee as the war criminal who instigated the Korean War; (14) calling for emphasis on peacetime construction instead of arms production in the United States. (u)

Several Communist-sponsored gatherings abroad received promotion in this country, including the Continental Congress to Defend Culture in the Americas held last April in Santiago, Chile; the June session of the World Peace Council held in Budapest, Hungary; the World Congress of Women which took place in June at Copenhagen, Denmark, under auspices of the Women's International Democratic Federation; and the Fourth World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship, scheduled to take place August 2-16 at Bucharest, Rumania, under auspices of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. Sponsoring committees were established in New York City to publicize and encourage attendance at the last two-named events. In the spring of this year the Executive Bureau of the International Federation of Teachers Asscciations, Vienna, Austria, announced it was sponsoring a World Conference of Teachers in Berlin, Germany, July 21-24, 1953, and (u)

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invited teachers' organizations throughout the United States to participate. A publicity release mentioned among other things that education is making tremendous progress in the Soviet Union, China, and the "peoples democracies," whereas teachers in the United States are being harassed by the Smith and McCarran Acts. (u)

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Strategy in Industry

The Communist Party has continued to place the utmost emphasis on its activity in industry, and has renewed its instructions that the Party must be so organized that it has its base among the workers in industry. (W)

A Communist Party discussion outline dated April 1953 states in part as follows: (W)

> *"Concentration policy cannot be successfully applied unless whole Party, i.e., every Communist club orients its activity to strengthen ties with the working class in shop, industry, and community.*
>
> *"Central attention of Party leadership must be given to task of transforming Communist club into active center of mass work. Without improvement of work and life of club - impossible to assure necessary consolidation and growth of Party; impossible to strengthen working class base; impossible to extend influence and leadership of important struggle ahead.*
>
> *"Concentration tasks must be understood by every Communist club. Each club shall be guided to work out their task in relation to concentration objectives, to objectives of influencing important sections of working class, to rooting Party among basic workers."*

The Communist Party realizes that certain Communist-infiltrated labor unions are recognized generally as left-wing unions and that this recognition, spotlighting Communist activities in these unions, has impaired the effectiveness of the Communist Party labor program. (W)

The May 15, 1953, issue of "Party Voice," self-described bulletin of the New York State Communist Party, contained an article entitled "The Struggle for Labor Unity." It outlines Communist Party strategy with reference to labor stating that "organic unity" or one federation consisting of right, left, and independents is the goal. (W)

Specifically the article points out that "the main base of the left must be in unions under reformist and right wing leadership." It cautions, however, that achievement of "organic unity" does not necessarily mean liquidation of left-wing unions but rather they should so bargain with right-wing unions that in any reaffiliation they will achieve a position of power within the parent union. (W)

A reliable source scid this Communist Party strategy of subtle infiltration of right-wing unions was met with vigorous opposition by a leader of one powerful left-wing union who called for a new aggressive policy to strengthen existing locals of that union and for a campaign to re-establish the union in plants where it formerly was dominate. (W)

A Communist Party official speaking at a recent Communist Party meeting emphasized that the identities of all Communists in the labor movement must be kept secret in order to facilitate their agitational activities and protect them from harassment by law enforcement officers. He said that each Party member should appear to be "just another guy" to his fellow workers in order to subtly advance Marxist objectives. (W)

An informed source in commenting on above strategy predicted it would become increasingly difficult to detect and combat the influence of the Communist Party in labor unions. As it will make it hard to distinguish between a genuine legitimate "progressive" organizational program and the Party program, the source advised that only by carefully analyzing each resolution to determine its sponsor would it be possible to determine whether a particular program was legitimate or Communist-inspired. (W)

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Negro Question

The Communist Party is presently engaged in an all-out drive to infiltrate Negro organizations. Noted among these are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and Negro Churches, the latter of which Communist leaders consider to be the strongest Negro "pressure" groups in the country. Negro Communists, therefore, have been ordered to activate themselves in church affairs and although some reluctance is noted on the part of Communists generally toward joining churches, these individuals are being reassured that although it is against their principles, Communists operate wherever people congregate -- even churches. Efforts are being made to recruit individuals on a selective basis for membership in the NAACP. Preferred attention is being given recruits who will advance the Communist Party's aims within this organization. (U)

As in the past, the Communist Party continues to devote considerable effort to recruiting Negro members into the Party; however, these efforts have not resulted in any noteworthy success. The basic program of the Party in this field is reflected in its policy of full equality for Negroes and advocacy of their right to "self-determination," that is the right to become a separate independent entity. (U)

A representative number of Negroes have been placed in positions of authority in the Party and it has been vociferous in its promotion of Negroes for public office. Nevertheless the Party has been plagued by manifestations of white chauvinism within its own organization and is extremely interested in eradicating this stigma from its ranks. Numerous articles and directives as well as verbal remonstrances have been issued by the Party to correct this situation. (U)

The National Negro Commission, Communist Party, USA, recently announced its first issue of "Negro Affairs Quarterly" which discusses major questions concerning the Negro liberation movement and the fight against white supremacy. (U)

In keeping with the national policy of the Communist Party to operate mainly through front groups, many of the Negro activities are carried out through the Communist-dominated National Negro Labor Council which in June 1953 reportedly had nearly 1,200 paid-up members. (U)

Citing rising mass militancy and increasing victories by Negroes in their struggle for Negro representation in elections and the right to vote and a greater Negro-labor alliance, the New York State Committee of the Communist Party early in February 1953 called upon its entire organization to participate in Negro History Week activities for 1953. The committee said that aims for Negro History Week, celebrated annually during the month of February, should be directed toward increased understanding of the Negro question among Communists and other progressives and to developing the broadest united front activity in right-led organizations, working-class communities, unions and shops.(W)

To accomplish these aims the committee advocated full use of Communist Party literature and attendance at significant lectures and forums in order to influence recognition of the main mass issues of Negro History Week, that is, peace efforts, fair employment practices in job opportunities, struggle for civil rights and Negro representation.(W)

Further apparent attempts to gain influence and support among the Negro populace is evidenced in a pamphlet issued by the Southern Regional Committee of the Communist Party, USA, entitled "Southern People's Program for Democracy, Prosperity and Peace" which is designed to raise the status of the Negro throughout the South. This pamphlet purportedly contains the new program of the Communist Party in the South and during the period of this summary was mailed to Communist Party members as well as, unsolicited, to numerous editors, educators and union officials.(W)

Youth Matters

The Labor Youth League presently located at 799 Broadway, New York, New York, was formed at Chicago, Illinois, on May 28-29, 1949, at a conference called in response to a joint statement by several Communist youth leaders who declared that there is "growing recognition of the need for a new youth organization - - one which will participate actively in every struggle for the needs of youth, one which will build interest in and understanding of the Marxist theories of the working class and its historic goal of Socialism." (W)

From the time of the above conference the Labor Youth League has served as the principal youth organization of the Communist Party. It has been utilized by the Party as a Communist proving ground and makes no attempt to enlist as members any individuals who are not eventually intending to be Party members. The ultimate goal, of course, is to include all members of the Labor Youth League in the Communist Party. This organization has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (W)

The afore-mentioned program of the Labor Youth League was clearly set forth by Sam Dooha, Organizer of the Labor Youth League of Eastern Pennsylvania, when he spoke at a recent Communist Party meeting. According to Dooha, all members of the Labor Youth League are not necessarily members of the Communist Party. He claimed that the Labor Youth League was organized because Lenin had said that a separate youth organization must be built to handle youth policies separately from adult.. According to Dooha, the purpose of the Labor Youth League is to build future leaders for the Party. He pointed out that the Labor Youth League and its predecessors had contributed many leaders to the Party among whom were John Williamson and Gil Green. (W)

In recent months the Labor Youth League has consistently followed the line laid down by the Communist Party in such matters as the defense of the Rosenbergs, the defense of Smith subjects, attempts to stir up industrial agitation, furtherance of the Communist "peace" offensive, urging of immediate cease-fire in Korea and the advocating of peaceful trade with the Soviet Union. (W)

The Dwight ...

The most recent major activity of this organization has been the adoption of a program for the purpose of utilizing right-wing youth groups. According to instructions issued in the recent past, Labor Youth League members have been advised that it is no longer Labor Youth League policy to isolate right-led organizations but to penetrate them with Labor Youth League members and unite them on liberal issues with the eventual goal being the establishment of a united front program.(u)

Among other pertinent activities of this organization has been the establishment of the policy in the New York City area of conducting biweekly study groups at the homes of various members. The subject matter discussed in these study groups is related to Communist history and philosophy and the members are urged to study William Z. Foster's book, "History of the Communist Party, USA."(u)

The other principal mass-type youth organization utilized by the Communist Party is the Young Progressives of America. This organization was formed at a founding convention at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on July 26, 1948, with the support of the various Communist youth organizations. Its leaders have included Communist Party members since the time of its formation and it has been the recipient of the support of the Communist Party, although the organization consists of both Communist and non-Communist youths. The Young Progressives of America is primarily employed by the Party to interest the youth of the nation in Party philosophy. Members of this organization who appear amenable to further indoctrination are recruited into the Labor Youth League for further education along Marxist lines.(u)

In recent past the Young Progressives of America has adopted policies on many matters closely parallel to the Communist Party line such as opposition to the Internal Security Act of 1950, condemnation of the Smith Act and urging a negotiated peace in Korea.(u)

PART TWO

UNIVERSITY OF ...

DISTRICT NO. 1
(MASSACHUSETTS, MAINE, VERMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE, RHODE ISLAND)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

The principal district functionary is Michael A. Russo, who is known as the New England Organizer or District Chairman. Russo is functioning in an underground status but, while he still moves about in a limited circle, he does on occasion personally contact other Communist Party officials to issue instructions and set forth policy. Other functionaries in the district are Anne Burlak Timpson, regarded as second in command although without an official title or position; Daniel Boone Schirmer, former Legislative Agent who is currently functioning in a concealed Party status; and Otis Archer Hood, Treasurer. The following individuals are designated as the Communist Party Chairmen in their respective states:(W)

Otis Archer Hood - Massachusetts
Raymond Gailey - Maine
Elba Chase Nelson - New Hampshire
Sidney Lipshires - Rhode Island
Thomas Cerasoli - Vermont

2. Location of District Headquarters

Headquarters for this district are located in Room 39, 2 Park Square, Boston, Massachusetts. This space also serves as the headquarters of the Communist Party of Massachusetts. The monthly rental is $29.17.(W)

There are no public headquarters within the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, or Vermont.(W)

3. Membership

According to the latest available estimates there are approximately 405 Communist Party members in this district.(W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

During the period of this summary the bank account of the Communist Party of Massachusetts showed total deposits of $497.00, with withdrawals of $515.45. The balance as of June 30, 1953, was $65.50.(u)

Some of the Communist Party leaders of this district continue to operate in an underground status with a minimum of open Communist Party activity. The chief activity of the Party was centered in the Boston Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.(u)

There was a noted increase in the circulation of material by the Communist Party among workers of the General Electric Company, Lynn, Massachusetts; textile workers at New Bedford, Massachusetts; and the rubber industry at Fall River, Massachusetts.(u)

A pamphlet entitled "Labor Bulletin" is published by the Communist Party of New England and distributed monthly to approximately 250 individuals. This pamphlet deals with trade-union matters and urges unity instead of factionalism between unions.(u)

Small Marxist classes were conducted during the pertinent period, principally under the instructorship of Otis Archer Hood.(u)

The over-all program of the Communist Party was expressed through front organizations and in related operations. Much of this propaganda activity centered around the theme of "peace" and called for the withdrawal of United Nations troops from Korea, the establishment of an immediate truce, the withdrawal of occupation troops from Germany and Japan, and the recognition of Red China by the United Nations.(u)

FBI DETROIT

DISTRICT NO. 2
(NEW YORK)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Robert Thompson is still regarded as Chairman of District No. 2 and William Norman, Executive Secretary, although both are in a fugitive status. Thompson failed to surrender himself on July 2, 1951, to begin serving a three-year prison sentence for conspiring to violate the Smith Act. Norman became a fugitive on June 20, 1951, following indictment under the Smith Act.(W)

The last duly elected New York State Committee consisted of:(W)

Israel Amter, New York City
Mercedes Arroyo, New York City
Joseph Bucholt, New York City
Gecrge Blake Charney, New York City
Ben Davis, New York City
Jonnie Ellis, Buffalo
Simon Fialkoff, Schenectady
Lillian Gates, New York City
Simon W. Gerson, New York City
Ralph Glick, New York City
Howard Johnson, New York City
Albert Lannon, New York City
Horace Marshall, New York City
William Norman, New York City
John Noto, Buffalo
Norman Schrank, New York City
Robert Thompson, New York City

District activity largely is administered by Committee members George Blake Charney, Simon William Gerson, Albert Francis Lannon, better known as the National Maritime Coordinator of the Communist Party. Charney, Gerson and a district headquarters' secretary Sara Scherer have been authorized to sign checks issued in the name of the New York State Communist Party.(W)

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Other prominent Party leaders in New York State are: (12)

Nate Zeppetello, Syracuse
Robert C. Johnston, Binghamton
Ross Richardson, Ithaca
Norman Wohlberg, Albany-Schenectady
Jacob David Karachunsky, Buffalo

Thirteen Communist leaders in the New York area on January 21, 1953, were found guilty of conspiring to violate the Smith Act. These included: (12)

Alexander Bittelman (alien) - Communist Party Theoretician and Dialectician

George Blake Charney - Member of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn - Member of National Committee

Betty Gannett (alien) - National Educational Director of the Communist Party

Victor J. Jerome - Editor of "Political Affairs," monthly theoretical organ of Communist Party

Arnold S. Johnson - Former National Legislative Director of the Communist Party

Claudia Jones (alien) - Secretary of the National Women's Commission of the Communist Party and member of alternate National Committee

Albert F. Lannon - National Maritime Coordinator of the Communist Party

Jacob Mindel - Formerly active in the National Education Department of the Communist Party

Pettis Perry - Member of the alternate National Committee and National Secretary of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party

Alexander Trachtenberg - Head of the International Publishers, Inc., publishing house for the Communist Party

Louis Weinstock - Former member of the National Committee; active in trade-union work for the Communist Party

William W. Weinstone - Formerly active in the Education Department of the Communist Party

2. Location of District Headquarters

District headquarters are located at 268 Seventh Avenue, New York City. (W)

3. Membership

There are an estimated 12,000 Communist Party members in New York State. (W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Communist activities in the New York area principally centered around: (a) stirring up demands for an immediate cease-fire in Korea; (b) promoting a five-power peace pact including Communist China; (c) urging resumption of trade with Iron Curtain countries; (d) pointing out that peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union is possible; (e) circulating the Communist charge that Americans have utilized bacteriological warfare in Korea; (f) denouncing all forms of military service; (g) demanding a meeting between President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Malenkov to ease world tension; (h) advocating a big-four conference including the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and France; (i) advancing the over-all foreign policy objectives outlined previously in this summary. (W)

In addition, New York Communists (1) participated in numerous demonstrations on behalf of the Rosenbergs including mass picketing of the White House in Washington, D. C.; (2) demanded repeal of the Smith Act, Taft-Hartley Law, Internal Security Act of 1950, and the McCarran-Walter Act; (3) enlisted support for (W)

so-called Smith Act victims on trial, facing prosecution, or serving prison terms; (4) condemned the April 23, 1953, decision of the New York State Court of Appeals upholding a petition of New York State insurance authorities to dissolve the International Workers Order; (5) denounced the current deportation and denaturalization drive; (6) agitated for repeal of the New York antisubversive Feinberg Law. (U)

In the Spring of 1953 the New York State Communist Party launched a new publication entitled "Party Voice" to serve the membership and leaders as a medium for the expression of opinion and interchange of experiences. In addition, it circulated a "Study and Discussion Guide on the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" held in Moscow, October 1952. (U)

Central theme of the annual May Day demonstration held in New York City was "peace." No parade was held this year as New York police authorities refused to issue the necessary permit. (U)

Communist activities in New York State mainly were channelled through the Communist-inspired American Peace Crusade and its affiliates, the Civil Rights Congress, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Labor Youth League, and other groups cited as Communist organizations by the Attorney General; left-wing unions ousted from the CIO because of Communist domination; the Communist-dominated National Negro Labor Council; and such Communist-influenced groups as the American Labor Party, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Indications are this last-named committee will be dissolved in September 1953 and replaced by a new group to agitate for release of Morton Sobell, the Rosenbergs' accomplice, now serving a thirty-year prison sentence at Alcatraz for Soviet espionage activity. (U)

Special efforts were made to recruit Negroes and industrial workers into the Communist Party and to infiltrate non-Communist organizations in order to subtly advance Party objectives. (U)

Underground operations were extensive throughout the district. Party meetings were held to an absolute minimum and elaborate measures were effected to avoid detection. (U)

DISTRICT NO. 3
(EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Sam Gobeloff, alias Joe Roberts, has been acting in the capacity of Chairman of this district. Other important functionaries are Robert Klonsky, Organizational Secretary; Benjamin Weiss, Treasurer and Director of the Public Affairs Committee; Joseph Kuzma, Trade Union Secretary (recently relinquished this position but successor has not been selected); Thomas Nabried, Chairman of the Negro Commission; Walter Lowenfels, editor of the Pennsylvania edition of the "Daily Worker" for many years; Sherman Labovitz, former Section Organizer and, since 1952, an official of the Civil Rights Congress; David Dubensky, better known as David Davis, long identified with Party trade-union activities; and Irvin Katz who has served as Literature Director in the past. (W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

The headquarters of this district continues to be maintained in Suite 710, Shubert Building, 250 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Helen Klonsky (wife of Robert Klonsky) serves as Secretary-Receptionist at Party headquarters. (W)

3. Membership

According to the latest available estimate there are approximately 872 members in this district. (W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

In May 1953 the Communist Party of this district issued a "Party Affairs Bulletin" which (W)

announced a two-month campaign for the building and strengthening of the Party organization in Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. This campaign had the following objectives: (1) every member of the Party a member of a Party club; (2) every club a functioning club; (3) every member paid up in dues through June; (4) every member a builder of the sustaining fund. (W)

There was no activity in the Communist Party bank account for this district during the period November 1951 until May 26, 1953, at which time a deposit of $78.25 was made. The new balance established was $100.87. In April 1953 Robert Klonsky, Organizational Secretary, stated that the district was operating "in the red" and that the district owed money for literature. (W)

The Communist Party of this district has urged an immediate cease-fire in Korea and trade with the USSR. It has expressed opposition to the Pennsylvania Sedition Act, the Musmanno Act and the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act. (W)

Robert Klonsky in April 1953 stated that the Communist Party has entered an "agitation period" during which the Party plans to enlarge and propagandize all issues that may arouse public interest. (W)

This district took an active part in the efforts to secure clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. (W)

The Pennsylvania edition of "The Worker" continued to be published during the period of this summary. As of June 14, 1953, this district of the Communist Party had secured 386 subscribers to the Pennsylvania edition of "The Worker" out of a quota of 600, and 140 subscribers to the "Daily Worker" out of a quota of 200. (W)

The Communist activities in this district continue to be conducted under extreme security measures and the district has established a security committee whose responsibility will be the investigation of current and (W)

prospective members of the Communist Party, which will be a part of the Communist Party's security program. As a security measure, the Communist Party of this district has initiated a practice of holding many top-level meetings in automobiles while cruising in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. (U)

Sam Dooha and Emma Agatha Storey are in charge of youth work. Miriam Crawford continues to supervise the preparation and distribution of Party educational material. (U)

The following district leaders, mentioned previously, were arrested under the Smith Act during the period July 29-31, 1953, and are facing trial in Philadelphia: (U)

Joseph Kuzma
Benjamin Weiss
Walter Lowenfels
Sherman Labovitz
Thomas Nabried
David Dubensky
Sam Gobeloff
Irvin Katz

DISTRICT NO. 4
(MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Robert William Lee continues as Organizational Secretary of the district. Irving Kandel, a member of the District Board, is considered one of the leaders of the Party in the district. Other important District of Columbia functionaries include Samuel Abbott, leader of the Party; William Johnson, City Chairman; and Lillian Clott, Emma Robinson, and Sallie Peek, members of the City Committee.(U)

2. Location of District Headquarters

At the present time District No. 4 is not known to maintain a formal headquarters.(U)

3. Membership

It is estimated that the Communist Party membership in District No. 4 is approximately 330.(U)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Membership of the district has been informed that the Party considers right-wing organizations as vehicles of the Party. Among this type of organization which the Party will concentrate on infiltrating is the Parent-Teacher Association, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, labor unions, and the Republican and Democratic Parties. Instructions call for members to join these organizations and to subtly sway the thinking of the leaders to carry out the Party's aims. It has been stated that a few of the left-wing organizations would be retained but the Party would concentrate on infiltrating the right-wing groups. This is not only the Party's plan on a local level but is considered the new Party system throughout the country.(U)

Bernard Burton, described as a "good hard core Party man," has recently become the new Washington correspondent of the "Daily Worker."(U)

Among the new security measures adopted by the district is one which requires that all members and leaders advise the City Committee of any contemplated vacation plans, the duration thereof, and the exact address where the individual can be located during this period. (W)

Each club of the Party in the District of Columbia has been instructed to conduct study groups and educational meetings. Responsibility for the training of members rests with the club chairmen. Among the subjects being studied and discussed politically in these club meetings are the following: (W)

1. President Eisenhower's unkept promises.

2. Recent strikes and their settlement.

3. The growing struggle for Negro liberation.

4. Pressure from the "left" for a conference of world powers in Bermuda.

The district was assigned a quota of $6,000 in the recent Communist Party national fund drive. Thirty-five hundred dollars of this amount was to be furnished the Communist Party National Headquarters and $2,500 divided between Maryland and the District of Columbia. Funds retained in this district are scheduled to be used for paying a full-time chairman, underground work, and aiding the families of the Smith Act defendants. It was announced early in June 1953 that $2,923 had been collected in the current fund drive. (W)

The Party has expressed a need for additional funds in the district for advertising expenses and, accordingly, Party dues were increased fifty cents per month. Arrangements have been made to collect an extra months dues for use of the "National Center" to start the Party's concentration drive in industry in the South. (W)

One of the main objectives of the Party in the district is the repeal of the Ober Law, Maryland's Anti-subversive Activities Act. The Party is also striving for an alliance between the steel unions and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the issue of local Fair Employment Practices Committee (W)

legislation. Members engaged in union activities have been instructed to infiltrate political action committees within the unions. (22)

Local District of Columbia Party members joined with large contingents of Communists from New York and elsewhere in the mass picketing of the White House, promoted by the afore-mentioned National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. (22)

DISTRICT NO. 5
(WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

The nominal leaders of this district are Steve Nelson, Chairman; Andrew Onda, Steel Section Organizer, who is recuperating from a heart condition in New York City; Benjamin Careathers, Treasurer. All three are paid functionaries. James Dolsen is the "Daily Worker" correspondent. (W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

At the present time this district has no formal headquarters. This district utilizes Post Office Box 1063 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as its mailing address in conjunction with the Committee to Defend the Pittsburgh Six. Post Office Box 1794 continues to be registered in the name of James Dolsen, "Daily Worker" correspondent. (W)

3. Membership

Communist Party membership in District No. 5 is estimated to be approximately 280. (W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Communist activities in District No. 5 have been considerably disrupted in view of the indictment and trial of the top Communist leaders in this district for violation of the Smith Act. On October 14, 1952, the Smith Act trial began in United States District Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, against Steve Nelson, Andrew Onda, Benjamin Careathers and James Dolsen, all functionaries in District No. 5. In addition to these four defendants, Irving Weissman, former District No. 22 Communist Party Chairman, and William Albertson, former District No. 5 Organizational Secretary, are also on trial. Due to ill health Andrew Onda was granted a severance. The selection of the jury for this case began on November 12, 1952. However, due to the ill health of Judge William Alvah Stewart, a recess in this trial was granted on November 21, 1952. (W)

The case was resumed on February 24, 1953, with Judge Rabe F. Marsh presiding. The Government rested its case against the five defendants on April 16, 1953. At this time the defense is presenting its case. (W)

The Communist Party in District No. 5 is extremely security-conscious concerning membership meetings and has continued to make security checks of district Communist Party members. (W)

District No. 5 publishes a Communist Party leaflet known as the "High Carbon Truth" which is distributed primarily to steel workers in Western Pennsylvania and deals substantially with wage negotiations in the steel industry. (W)

An effective Communist Party underground apparatus has been established in order to maintain activeness within the Communist Party in spite of the disruption which is being caused by the prosecution of the open Communist Party leadership of District No. 5. (W)

The activity of the Pittsburgh Civil Rights Congress has been closely aligned with the activity of District No. 5 of the Communist Party. The Civil Rights Congress has been extremely active in issuing leaflets and pamphlets in connection with the proceedings of the Pittsburgh Smith Act trial. Miriam Shultz, Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, has been in constant contact with the leaders of both the underground and open segments of District No. 5 of the Communist Party, and thus, through the Pittsburgh Civil Rights Congress, has been able to openly conduct activity following the Communist Party line. The apparent purpose of the Civil Rights Congress in Pittsburgh at the present time is to raise funds by whatever means possible in order to financially assist the Communist Party in connection with the current Pittsburgh Smith Act trial. (W)

DISTRICT NO. 6
(OHIO, KENTUCKY AND FOUR COUNTIES IN THE WEST VIRGINIA "PANHANDLE")

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

James West is the Communist Party Organizer in the State of Ohio. Other important functionaries of the district include Frieda Katz, Cuyahoga County Organizational Secretary; Joseph Stern, Hamilton County Organizer and Executive Committee member; Anna H. Morgan and Richard Guy Morgan, Franklin County Executive Committee members; Thomas Sam Reed, Montgomery County Organizer; Joseph Michael Dougher, Ohio Valley Section Organizer; Henry Allen Crawford and Joseph Kamen, members of the Review Commission of the Cleveland Communist Party; Vernon Giles Cooper, Kentucky State Organizer; Anne McCarty Braden, Louisville, Kentucky City Chairman; and Abraham J. Biderman who functioned as Organizer of the Hamilton County Section until June 1953 at which time he went underground. (W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

No headquarters office is known to be maintained by District No. 6. (W)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately 715 Communist Party members in District No. 6. (W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Activities of the Labor Youth League (LYL) include efforts to infiltrate the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, concentration on Negro youth, educational classes on the Negro question, a subscription campaign for the LYL publication "New Challenge," planning "Book of Month" and "Pamphlet of Month" of Communist material to raise the ideological level of LYL members. The LYL in conjunction with the Civil Rights Congress and the Ohio Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case was also active in raising funds for defense of the Rosenbergs. (W)

Funds for use of the Ohio Communist Party underground reportedly have been accumulated since 1948 and in 1952 amounted to between $20,000 and $40,000. These funds, obtained by contributions from Party members, Communist-dominated unions and other sources of a similar nature, have been placed in the custody of various Party members and are to be used for "technical equipment" and other expenses involved in the operation of the underground. In connection with the underground movement in Ohio, it was reported that arrangements were made as far back as 1950 for Party people in the youth movement to apply for and receive automobile drivers' licenses and Social Security cards under false names in order to stockpile credentials for use by the Party. (w)

The "Dayton Tribune" published by the Communist Party of Dayton, Ohio, in its May 1953 issue carried the following Party program: (w)

For a peace-time economy
For restoration of the Bill of Rights
For an end to discrimination and violence against the Negro people
For repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law

It was reported in June 1953 that the subscription and circulation campaign in Ohio for subscriptions to "The Worker" and the "Daily Worker" had resulted in 196 of the goal of 400 "Worker" subscriptions and 98 of the goal of 100 "Daily Workers" being reached. (w)

Biderman, among other Party leaders of the district, appealed before the Ohio State House Judiciary Committee in May 1953 in opposition to legislation outlawing membership in subversive organizations. These individuals variously referred to this legislation as measures which would turn Ohio into a police state, as a threat to peace organizations and to trade unions. (w)

It was reliably reported in February 1953 that the City Committee of the Louisville, Kentucky, Communist Party considered influencing the Louisville area Negro Labor Council, an affiliate of the National Negro Labor Council, as one of the most important aspects of the Party's work in Louisville. The Party contemplated taking active steps to place Party members on each committee of this council. (w)

DISTRICT NO. 7
(MICHIGAN)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Saul Wellman continues to act as District Organizer for the Communist Party in District No. 7, and is assisted by Thomas DeWitt Dennis, Jr. and Philip Schatz. Organizational changes have been under discussion since the arrest of Wellman and other leaders on charges of conspiring to violate the Smith Act. No firm action resulting in a final reorganization has been taken however. The result is that strife still exists between the open and underground organization of the Communist Party, and this has led to considerable confusion among the members as to who actually is in charge in the district. (W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

Headquarters of the Communist Party in District No. 7 continue to be located at 2419 Grand River Avenue, Detroit. Also located at this address are the editorial offices of the Michigan edition of "The Worker" and the Berenson Bookstore, the principal propaganda outlet for the Communist Party in this area. (W)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately 400 members of the Communist Party in District No. 7. (W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Some portion of the confusion with respect to the organization of the Communist Party in District No. 7 is attributable to the fact that the greater portion of Communist Party activity during the period of this summary was devoted to: (W)

(a) defense efforts on behalf of the Communist Party leaders indicted under the Smith Act;

(b) efforts to win a stay of execution for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, executed on June 19, 1953, after conviction for espionage.

The efforts of the Party and its allied groups were concentrated on these two objectives. Fund raising, activities in the trade union field, literature dissemination, and legislative and political activities were all largely conducted with these objectives in mind.(24)

The six Communist Party leaders (Helen Allison Winter, Saul Wellman, Nat Ganley, Philip Schatz, Thomas DeWitt Dennis, Jr., and William Allan) arrested on September 17, 1952, on charges of conspiring to violate the Smith Act, remain free on bond awaiting trial. No trial date has been set as yet. Funds for their defense are being handled primarily by the Civil Rights Congress of Michigan.(25)

William Albertson, former Executive Secretary of the Communist Party in District No. 7, instituted a suit endeavoring to obtain a court ruling that the Michigan Communist Control Law (commonly known as the Trucks Act) is unconstitutional. This proceeding is still pending. The Trucks Act itself is receiving further consideration from the Michigan Legislature for possible amendment.(26)

DISTRICT NO. 8
(ILLINOIS AND LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Gil Green, Chairman of the Communist Party of Illinois, has been a fugitive since July 2, 1951, when he failed to surrender to Federal authorities in New York City following conviction for conspiring to violate the Smith Act. In Green's absence, William Sennett is reliably reported to be in charge of "open" Party operations, while Claude Lightfoot heads the underground apparatus. Other district leaders and their last reported titles include: (u)

Alfred Wagenknecht - Vice Chairman
Arthur Haendle - Educational Director
Leon Katzen - Financial Chairman
Sam Kushner - Labor Secretary
Mollie Lieber West - Organizational Secretary
Florence Gowgiel - Literature Director

2. Location of District Headquarters

The district has had no formal headquarters office since April 28, 1952, when it occupied Room 201, 208 North Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois. Party office equipment is still stored on the premises. Chicago Post Office Box 1132 has been used as a mailing address, and the Modern Bookstore, 64 Randolph Street, Chicago as a literature outlet. The district bank account is maintained at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, 111 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. (u)

3. Membership

According to latest membership estimates there are approximately 1,588 Communist Party members in the district. (u)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

District activities mainly consisted of: (1) spreading peace propaganda aimed primarily at stimulating demands for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and a meeting (u)

between President Eisenhower and Premier Malenkov to settle world problems; (2) enlisting aid for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, executed on June 19, 1953, for Soviet espionage activity; (3) agitating and raising funds on behalf of so-called Smith Act victims; (4) soliciting support for Party publications including "The Party Forum," a district organ; (5) recruiting Negroes and industrial workers into the Party; (6) infiltrating non-Communist organizations in order to subtly advance Party objectives; (7) appealing for release of Indiana Communist leader Katherine Hyndman, imprisoned at Crown Point, Indiana, pending deportation; (8) demanding repeal of such "repressive" legislation as the Smith Act, Taft-Hartley Law, Internal Security Act of 1950 and the McCarran-Walter Act; (9) urging defeat of the two antisubversive Broyles Bills, which also were under fire by many non-Communists. One of the two measures was killed by the Illinois House of Representatives. The second recently was vetoed by Illinois Governor William G. Stratton.(W)

As elsewhere in this country, there were extensive Communist underground operations throughout the district and Party propaganda largely was funnelled through such organizations as the Communist-dominated Progressive Party of Illinois, the Civil Rights Congress, Labor Youth League, American Peace Crusade and its affiliates, National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, National Negro Labor Council and the Save Our Sons Committee, also known as the SOS Committee, which circulated peace scrolls for presentation to President Eisenhower.(W)

DISTRICT NO. 9
(MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

The principal leaders of the Communist Party in District No. 9 continue to be Robert James Kelly, Organizational Secretary and Rose Tillotson, Treasurer. Kelly apparently dictates the policies although he makes no public appearance.(U)

2. Location of District Headquarters

The Communist Party in District No. 9 maintains no headquarters. Literature continues to be received at Box No. 919, Richfield Post Office, Minneapolis, which box is still held in the name of John Tillotson, son of Rose Tillotson.(U)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately 412 members of the Communist Party in District No. 9.(U)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Open activity of the Communist Party in District No. 9 continues to be at a low ebb. Such leaders as Robert Kelly and Rose Tillotson are operating in practically a complete underground capacity, having assumed new aliases and changed their modes of living. Some few classes in Marxism and Leninism have been held under the sponsorship of the Labor Youth League. Such organizations as the Civil Rights Congress and the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born continue to function openly and many members of the Communist Party carry on their activities through these and similar organizations.(U)

DISTRICT NO. 10
(INDIANA, EXCLUSIVE OF LAKE COUNTY)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Emanuel Blum continues as District Organizer of District No. 10. Simon Boorda is Chairman of the Communist Party in South Bend, Indiana.(W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

No headquarters office is known to be maintained by the Communist Party in District No. 10. Emanuel Blum directs activities of the district through the use of couriers and periodic personal contact with Party members.(W)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately 160 members of the Communist Party in District No. 10.(W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Due to the international situation during the period of this summary and as a result of the Rosenberg case, Party security measures were strengthened in the district. Members were instructed to use rubber gloves when mailing Party literature to preclude identification and only one trusted Party member receives instructions from Blum for relay to the remaining members.(W)

Plans for district Party members to attend a two-week Communist Party school at the Jefferson School of Social Sciences in New York which was scheduled to begin in early July 1953 were cancelled due to the Rosenberg execution.(W)

The June 1953 issue of the "Midwest Appeal" issued by the Midwest Communist Party, Chicago, Illinois, stated that the Midwest Communist Party demands full-time peace economy and a federal program for building more schools, hospitals, roads and low-rent housing.(W)

The Midwest Communist Party also called for trade with the entire world, repeal of the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran Laws and full equality for the Negro as well as an effective Fair Employment Practices Committee program. (ZZ)

Blum is reportedly active in establishing a new Communist Party paper in South Bend, Indiana, for the purpose of publishing news-worthy items from the district. Plans call for using a clandestine printing press to print the paper and distribution of it only to Communist Party members and Communist Party sympathizers. Blum also continues his fund-raising activities and announced that a goal of $1,000 had been established for the State of Indiana. Five hundred dollars of this amount was set for South Bend and $15 for the Elkhart, Indiana, group. (ZZ)

It was reported in May 1953 that the State of Indiana had obtained 40% of its "Worker" subscription goal of 40 and that 60% of its subscription goal of 35 "Daily Workers" had been reached. (ZZ)

DISTRICT NO. 11
(OREGON)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Burt Gale Nelson, formerly a Communist Party leader in the State of Washington, came to Portland early in 1953. Operating in an underground capacity he investigated the factionalist dispute which has been in existence in District No. 11 for many months between followers of Mark Haller, District Chairman, and opponents of Haller. Haller was afforded a "trial" on various charges and was found guilty of many errors. He, accordingly, was removed from leadership. No slate of officials has been established, but long-time members such as Norman Haaland and Mike Hollam are providing leadership.(W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

No headquarters are maintained by the Communist Party in District No. 11. Lucille Snyder, an active Party member in the Salem area, has recently purchased a house at 645 South Summer Street, Salem, which may be used as a meeting place for Communist Party leaders in both the open and underground organization. (W)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately ninety-nine members of the Communist Party in District No. 11. Norman Haaland has exhorted Party members to work hard to obtain new members and to bring former members back into the Party.(W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

The continuing factionalist dispute has occupied most of the attention of Party leaders in District No. 11. The quarrel between the factions primarily concerns the question of leadership or control of the organization. Among the criticisms made of the Haller leadership are (W)

accusations of white chauvinism, failure to maintain a close connection between the Party and the working class, and permitting "stool pigeons" to exist within the Party. Some success has been had in raising defense funds in cooperation with the Northwest Citizens Defense Committee in Seattle, Washington, but a bitter battle has raged between the pro-Haller and anti-Haller factions over custody of these funds. (22)

DISTRICT NO. 12
(WASHINGTON)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

District No. 12 officials include Henry P. Huff, District Chairman; Clayton Van Lydegraf, District Organizational Secretary; Helen Gertrude Huff, District Press Director and Chairman of the Women's Commission; and Barbara Hartle, District Educational Director. (W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

The Communist Party in District No. 12 maintains no official headquarters. The offices of the "Daily People's World" at 514 Eitel Building, 1507 Second Avenue, Seattle, Washington, continue to be utilized as a meeting place for Party leaders. (W)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately 263 members of the Communist Party in District No. 12. Terry Pettus, Northwest Editor of the "Daily People's World," has made the claim that fifty-one new members have been obtained in the district within the past several months. (W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

In June of 1953 the Communist Party in District No. 12 formed the Northwest Amnesty Committee as an affiliate of the National Committee to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims. This newly formed committee works in conjunction with the Northwest Citizens Defense Committee in seeking to assist the Communist Party leaders in Washington presently under trial on charges of conspiring to violate the Smith Act. These leaders were indicted on September 24, 1952, their trial opened on April 15, 1953, and such trial is still in progress. Those on trial are: Henry P. Huff, Barbara Hartle, Terry Pettus, Paul Bowen, Karly Larsen, and John Daschbach who is State Director of the Civil Rights Congress. William Pennock, a seventh defendant, died on August 2, 1953, an apparent suicide. Pennock also was President of the Washington Pension Union. (W)

Much of the literature disseminated by the Communist Party during this period deals with this trial. The Northwest Citizens Defense Committee distributed 30,000 copies of Henry Huff's opening statement in the trial, and several "Defense Bulletins" have also been published by this committee. These bulletins call for financial support for the defendants and attack the case as presented by Government witnesses.(w)

DISTRICT NO. 13
(CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA, NEVADA)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Leadership in District No. 13 of the Communist Party has been reorganized as a result of the conviction of the top officials on charges of conspiring to violate the Smith Act. The top leadership of the Party is able to function in the open to only a limited degree and, consequently, an open apparatus on the next lower level has been set up. In addition, top underground and reserve underground groups are in existence. The tendency in District No. 13 is toward vesting control more and more in the underground apparatus. Such open officials as William Schneiderman, Oleta O'Connor Yates, Loretta Starvus Stack, Ernest Fox, and Carl Rude Lambert are only occasionally present at District No. 13 headquarters. Archie Brown who has not been formally replaced as Chairman of District No. 13 heads the underground apparatus. (W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

District No. 13 continues to maintain headquarters in the Garfield Building, 942 Market Street, San Francisco, where Rooms 704 and 705 are occupied on a month-to-month basis. (W)

The Los Angeles County Communist Party continues to maintain offices at Suite 525, Grosse Building, 124 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles. Activity at these offices continues to be negligible. No headquarters for the Communist Party exist in the San Diego area or in Arizona or Nevada. (W)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately 3,561 members of the Communist Party in District No. 13. (W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Emphasis continues to be laid upon support, financial and otherwise, for the fourteen Communist Party leaders in California convicted on charges of conspiring to violate the Smith Act. All of these defendants continue to be free on bond pending the hearing of their appeal in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco. No date for hearing on such appeal has been set as yet. (W)

Party funds are at a low ebb, the total balance in the bank account of the Communist Party of California being $25.76. Control over financial matters, membership records, and educational programs continues to be exercised in the main by the underground organization. (W)

Great attention is being put to further tightening of security measures and controls. In this connection, complete dossiers are being made up on former members who have defected with a view to attempting to discredit them should they appear as prosecution witnesses in additional Smith Act trials. (W)

The west coast Communist newspaper "Daily People's World" estimated its financial needs for the year 1953 as totaling $150,000. The newspaper was in debt by more than $58,000 at the beginning of the year. It was necessary to solicit $25,000 in short-term loans to enable operations to continue until the institution of the newspaper's annual fund drive on June 1, 1953. The main points urged in this newspaper and in other publications disseminated by the Party continue to be support for the "peace" campaign and urging repeal of the Smith Act, Internal Security Act of 1950, and other so-called "repressive" legislation. (W)

Educational material circulated to Party members stressed the necessity of strengthening of the Party's ties with the working class and with Negroes, Mexicans, and other minority groups. (W)

DISTRICT NO. 14
(NEW JERSEY)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

The following are the nominal officials of this district. However, during the period of this summary they have been in hiding and have conducted their activities in a secret manner. Martha Stone Asher, better known as Martha Stone, is the State Organizer and Chairman. Other important functionaries include Louis Malinow, Communist Party Essex County Organizer; David Rocklin, Communist Party Financial Advisor; Gaetana Mahan, Communist Party Chairman, Union County; Emanuel Cantor, Communist Party Farm Section Organizer; Kitty Heck, former state functionary and associate of Martha Stone; and Joseph Fischer, former New Jersey Communist Party State Secretary. (W)

In addition to the above functionaries who remained in hiding, there are the following additional functionaries: Emil J. Asher, husband of Martha Stone Asher, is the Communist Party Organizer for Passaic County; Arthur Brown, Communist Party Organizer for Middlesex County; Elwood Emanuel Dean, State Educational Director; James Friedman, New Jersey State Literature Director; Nicholas Andrews Kourambis, Communist Party Organizer for Hudson County; Esther Mildred Engle, Press Director; John Norman, Editor of the New Jersey edition of the "Daily Worker"; Charles Nusser, New Jersey State Secretary of the Communist Party; Mary Adams Taylor, Chairman of the Third Ward Club of the New Jersey Communist Party; and Jules Zinman, Communist Party Organizer, Camden County. (W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

On April 1, 1953, the New Jersey Communist Party discontinued the use of its state headquarters at 252 Market Street, Newark, New Jersey, and no information has been received reflecting that a new headquarters has been established. Post Office Box 1201 is maintained by the New Jersey Communist Party at the main post office in Newark, New Jersey. (W)

3. Membership

According to the latest available estimate the membership of the Communist Party in this district is approximately 846. (W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

All Communist Party activities, as such, during this period continued to be promoted under the cover of "front groups" such as the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress, the New Jersey Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, the Committee for Clemency in the Rosenberg Case and others. (W)

There were no active transactions made during the period of this summary in the checking account maintained by the Communist Party of New Jersey. The balance as of July 1, 1953, in this account, remains at $15.15. (W)

As indicated above, several of the important Communist Party functionaries in this district remained in hiding during the period of this summary and the other functionaries operating in this district continued to cloak their activities under strick security measures. (W)

During April and May 1953 Charles Nusser, State Secretary, organized "educational forums" but the interest in these forums was not up to expectations. The principal theme of the Communist Party activity during this period was clemency for the Rosenbergs, peace in Korea, and repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts. (W)

DISTRICT NO. 15
(CONNECTICUT)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Simon Silverman, more commonly known as Sidney Talyor, is the State Chairman of the Communist Party of Connecticut. Other important functionaries include Robert Ekins, State Secretary; Jacob Goldring, engaged in organizational work; James Tate, Chairman of the Communist Party at Hartford, Connecticut; Joseph Diman, commonly known as Joseph Dimow, no official title; Alfred Marder, leader of the Communist Party in the Stamford, Connecticut, area; Sidney Resnick, member of the State Committee of the Communist Party; Sam Rifter, more commonly known as Samuel Richter, member of the State Committee; and Victor Vittoria, Secretary of the Hartford Section of the Communist Party. (W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

No formal headquarters have been maintained in this district since the Party relinquished the headquarters at 430 Barnum Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut, on or about September 1, 1951. About April of 1953 the Communist Party of Connecticut discontinued its Post Office Box 29 located at the United States Post Office, Bridgeport, Connecticut. (W)

3. Membership

According to the latest available estimate there are approximately 400 members in this district. (W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Sidney Taylor, the State Chairman, during the period of this summary, has operated from an underground status. Robert Ekins and Jacob Goldring, full-time functionaries, operated in the open but carried out their activities with as much secrecy as possible. (W)

The Negro Commission was formed in this district in order to supervise the activities relating to Negroes. (W)

The Communist Party in this district continued to restrict its organizational activity, and its work has been carried out through front groups with particular emphasis continuing on the National Negro Labor Council. James Tate, functionary of the Communist Party, is the District No. 15 leader of this organization. (U)

The Communist Party leaders continued to observe security precautions to avoid detection in carrying out their activities. (U)

During the period of this summary the Communist Party of Connecticut continued to hold a series of educational classes which were held in the homes of various Communist Party members. (U)

DISTRICT NO. 18
(WISCONSIN)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Alan Shaw, former head of the Communist Party in Oklahoma, has become the acting head of the Communist Party of Wisconsin and Harrison David Goodman has replaced Douglas McCain as Educational Director of the Communist Party of Wisconsin. Jack Kling, former Chairman; Fred Bassett Blair, Vice Chairman; and Sigmund Gustav Eisenscher, Treasurer, disappeared from Milwaukee in the Fall of 1951 and have not openly engaged in the activities of the Communist Party of Wisconsin since that time. Josephine Nordstrand, member of the State Committee of the Communist Party and Executive Director of the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress, remains active in Milwaukee. (W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

District No. 18 abandoned its headquarters in Milwaukee in September 1951 and does not presently maintain any open headquarters or other offices. (W)

3. Membership

According to the latest available estimate there are approximately 330 members in the Communist Party in this district. (W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

There was no activity of any kind in the official bank account of the Communist Party of Wisconsin during the period of this summary, and the balance in the account remained at the sum of $11.50. (W)

Activity of the Communist Party of Wisconsin was restricted for security reasons to from three to five-member branch meetings and no general or special meetings were held. Large meetings were restricted to front-organization meetings and social events. (W)

The Communist Party of Wisconsin circulates an official publication called "Viewpoint." (W)

During the pertinent period the new Educational Director of the Communist Party of Wisconsin, Harrison David Goodman, held meetings of the Branch Educational Directors in Milwaukee. At a meeting held in June 1953 he stated that the Party was not satisfied with the educational program presently in operation inasmuch as it was confined to branch members exclusively and was not reaching out to the masses. (W)

The Communist Party in Milwaukee in May 1953 received 1,000 copies of a special May Day edition of "The Worker," east coast Communist newspaper. Each branch member of the Communist Party in Milwaukee was furnished ten copies of this edition for the purpose of mailing the same to his fellow employees regardless of their political sympathies. (W)

In addition to the above, the Communist Party of Wisconsin backed the passage of a Fair Employment Practices Committee bill pending in the Wisconsin legislature and strongly opposed a bill to bar Communist Party members from governmental employment in Wisconsin. (W)

DISTRICT NO. 19
(COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, WYOMING AND THE EL PASO, TEXAS, AREA)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Arthur Bary continues as Rocky Mountain Regional Organizer as well as Chairman of the Mexican Commission of the Communist Party, USA. Among other important leaders of the district are the following: Anna Bary, Organizational Secretary of the Colorado Communist Party and her assistant, Harold Zepelin; Martha Correa, Denver County Organizer; Shirley Bramhall, member of the Texas State Board of the Communist Party; Maia Scherrer, leader of the Communist Party in Pueblo, Colorado; Jack Gore, New Mexico Communist Party leader; and Nathalie Gross, leader of the Communist Party in El Paso, Texas. (U)

2. Location of District Headquarters

No official headquarters are known to be maintained by the Communist Party in District No. 19. (U)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately 166 members of the Communist Party in District No. 19. (U)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

At various Communist Party meetings held in the El Paso area during the period of this summary the united front was discussed and it was agreed that the workers would always be the core of a united front action. The worker was described as the most logical recruit for the socialist state because he understands the operation of the capitalistic system and is the most likely to fight against the capitalist state. It was pointed out that a coalition of workers, racial minorities and the middle class would provide the means of securing the rights of the people. (U)

It was reliably reported in May 1953 that the Communist Party was interested in doing research in (U)

connection with the Indian problem in the southwestern section of the United States. The Party was particularly interested in the extent of the Indian territory and the number of Indian residents in that section as well as an analysis of their living conditions and their political sympathies. (C)

The educational program of one of the Communist Party groups in Albuquerque reportedly included a concerted study of the Communist Manifesto.(C)

Two Party members residing in public housing in Denver have refused to sign the Certificate of Non-Membership in Subversive Organizations as required under the recently enacted Gwinn Amendment. These Party members have successfully influenced two other individuals residing in public housing to refuse to sign the certificate. The Communist Party in Denver has reportedly decided to exert its influence against the Gwinn Amendment.(C)

At a recent Communist Party meeting in Denver a reliable source reported that members present studied and discussed material found in the book entitled "Problems of Working in Right-Held Unions." The chairman of this meeting stated that the Communist Party's evaluation of any labor leader must be based on how he stands on the Party's present central issue, "war and peace." A labor leader is considered by the Party to be progressive if he stands for "peace and coexistence with the Soviet Union," and as a reactionary if he supports the war aims of the United States and the United States' "anti-Soviet foreign policy." This evaluation must be constant regardless of the labor leader's view on other questions.(C)

Recently an attempt was made to establish the Labor Youth League in Denver, Colorado. At a meeting held in May 1953 for this purpose the topic "Capitalism Versus Socialism" was discussed, and the capitalistic system as practiced in the United States was criticized as compared with the socialistic system as practiced in Russia.(C)

DISTRICT NO. 21
(MISSOURI)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Activities

James Forest continues to be Chairman of District No. 21, but Brockman Schumacher has served as Acting Chairman since the arrest of Forest in September 1952 for conspiring to violate the Smith Act. Schumacher also is Chairman of the St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee and reportedly receives a weekly salary of $50.00 in this capacity. The State or District Board continues to be made up of Forest, Helen Musil and Ben Phillips, and Loretta Waxman, Herschel Walker and Dorothy Forest still make up the St. Louis City Committee. On occasion John Day and William (Red) Davis have performed some of the functions of the St. Louis City Committee. (W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

The Communist Party in District No. 21 maintains no official headquarters. Most Party business is conducted from the residence of Schumacher, 4006 Moffitt Avenue, St. Louis and from the office of the St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee, 2719 Warne Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri. (W)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately 181 members of the Communist Party in District No. 21. (W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Since the arrest in September 1952 of five leaders of the Communist Party in District No. 21 (James Forest, Dorothy Forest, William Sentner, Robert Manewitz, and Marcus Alphonse Murphy) on charges of violation of the Smith Act, the greater portion of the energy of the Communist Party members in District No. 21 has been devoted to the St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee. This organization was formed to raise funds and otherwise assist in the defense of the arrested leaders. It remains the principal front group of the Communist Party and the (W)

efforts of other front organizations also have been largely concerned with gathering support for the indicted Smith Act defendants. The trial of these defendants is presently scheduled to begin on September 14, 1953, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri at St. Louis and all the defendants are presently free on bond awaiting trial. (2)

DISTRICT NO. 22
(WEST VIRGINIA EXCLUSIVE OF FOUR "PANHANDLE" COUNTIES)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Ralph Emerson Orth continues as Chairman of this district. However, some indication has been received to the effect that Orth will be ousted from the Communist Party leadership position in West Virginia because of his failure to build up the Party in that state. No definite date has been set for this ouster. Orth was assisted by his wife Iva Orth, Secretary, and the following board members: William Major Veasley, William Campbell Blizzard, Jr., and Virginia Moore Shull. (W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

This district has no formal headquarters, no office facilities, and no clerical employees. Nearly all of the activities of the Party in District No. 22 continues to be centered in the Charleston, West Virginia, area. All of the Party functionaries mentioned above reside in Charleston. (W)

3. Membership

According to the latest available estimate there are approximately eighty-three Communist Party members in this district. (W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

In February 1953 Dewey Clyde Price was a prosecution witness at the Pittsburgh Smith Act trial. During his testimony Price mentioned Ralph Emerson Orth, District Chairman, Orth's wife and others as Communist Party leaders in West Virginia. Since his testimony the District Board has held only sporadic meetings and has carried on little outside activity. (W)

DISTRICT NO. 23
(TEXAS, EXCLUSIVE OF EL PASO AREA)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Cephus Debose continues as District Organizer and is becoming more active in Communist Party affairs in the district. However, Lucius Blair still carries out most of the organizational work of the district and has been designated Chairman of the Communist Party in Houston. Other important functionaries include Augustin Estrada, leader of the Dallas branch of the Party, and George Carroll Johnson III, head of the Party in Fort Worth, Texas. Sydney Schiffer and John Hiles are considered leaders of the Party in Austin, Texas, and Herschel Bernard, Harry Koger, and Grace Koger are the leaders in San Antonio. (C)

2. Location of District Headquarters

No known office or official headquarters are maintained by the Party in District No. 23. Party business is transacted from the residences of the various members. (C)

3. Membership

Current estimates reflect that there are approximately 155 members of the Communist Party in District No. 23. (C)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Augustin Estrada reportedly stated in May 1953 that it is now the policy of the Communist Party that should a married man become a member of the Party he must also activate his wife in the Party so that she will not be susceptible to making statements contrary to Party principles to any unauthorized individual. A member who does not comply with this rule is considered a security risk not only to himself but to the whole structure of the Communist Party. (C)

The Texas State Board of the Communist Party strongly recommends that all Communist Party groups study (C)

and become thoroughly acquainted with "The Southern People's Common Program for Democracy, Prosperity and Peace," issued by the Southern Regional Committee of the Communist Party, USA. This pamphlet, as well as William Z. Foster's book "History of the Communist Party of the United States," has been included among topics studied by the Dallas branch of the Communist Party in furthering their educational program. Projected plans of the Party call for week-end and week-long schools for Communist Party members of the South. Texas Communist Party leaders hold these schools in high regard and state that all members should be prepared to attend, and attendance at the school is considered important enough to sacrifice employment. (U)

Based on discussions with known Communist Party members, a reliable source has advised that it is his impression the new Communist Party line the world over is to influence as many people as possible to accept the peace terms proposed by President Eisenhower. (U)

Reliable sources advised that the major activity of the Communist Party throughout Eastern Texas is organization of the lumber industry. Purportedly the purpose of this activity is to gain a foothold and be in a position to exert influence prior to the formation of a union in this industry. (U)

DISTRICT NO. 24
(LOUISIANA)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Hunter Pitts O'Dell continues as District Organizer of the Communist Party in Louisiana. Richard Feise continues as leader of the Professional Group in New Orleans and Walter Johnson is leader of the Longshoremen's Group in New Orleans, although on July 7, 1953, he was reportedly dismissed from the City Committee because of his unreliability. (W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

The Communist Party of Louisiana has no office or formal headquarters. (W)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately thirty Communist Party members in District No. 24. (W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

The Communist Party in Louisiana is reportedly composed of the Professional Group, the Longshoremen's Group, and the Farm Group. Only a few individuals participate in meetings of these groups and the leadership is convinced that a small well-developed Party is more of an asset than a large unwieldy one which does not properly understand the Communist Party movement. All Party meetings must conform strictly to the standard pattern for club meetings, that is, the basic three-part agenda which includes periods devoted to education, the current problems of Party organization, and the current mass project. (W)

At a State Committee meeting in June 1953 the three major ideological tasks of the Communist Party were identified as being: (1) to consolidate the Party organization; (2) end isolation of the Party from the masses; (3) forge Marxist-Leninist members capable of leading the people of the South to victory. (W)

The Party is promoting an organized campaign to repeal the Louisiana Communist Control Law, also known as the Cogle Bill, which is designed to control Communist Party activities within the state. (W)

O'Dell stated in June 1953 that the Party considers that the Rosenbergs were murdered rather than executed and that it will continue to publish leaflets and books on their lives in memory of their sacrifice. (W)

DISTRICT NO. 25
(FLORIDA)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Matilda Soller Graff continues as Chairman and Leah Adler Benemovsky as Membership Director of the Dade County Section of the Communist Party. No successor is known to have been designated as a replacement for George Nelson who until June 1951 was Florida State Chairman of the Communist Party and is now residing in Houston, Texas.(U)

2. Location of District Headquarters

No district headquarters is known to be maintained by the Communist Party in District No. 25.(U)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately seventy-eight Communist Party members in District No. 25.(U)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Activities in this district have been limited during the past six-month period. Extreme security measures are practiced and no regular Party meetings are being held. Leading Party members are constantly expecting to be arrested and in view of this are extremely wary in all of their movements and activities.(U)

A collection of $750 was recently obtained at a party held at the Jewish Cultural Center in Miami Beach, Florida, in honor of a Miami Communist figure. This money was reportedly designated for use by the Communist Party in defense of its members both in the Florida area and elsewhere throughout the United States.(U)

As has happened in many other areas of the southern section of the United States during the period of this summary, a number of residents of Florida received through the mails a pamphlet entitled "The Southern People's Common Program for Democracy, Prosperity and Peace" issued by the Southern (U) ↓

Regional Committee of the Communist Party, USA. Many persons receiving this material were ministers, lawyers and physicians. (W)

In April 1953, at which time the Communist Party fund drive had only begun, it was reported that a group of supporters of the Party in Florida had already contributed $300. (W)

DISTRICT NO. 26
(VIRGINIA)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

The State Chairman of the Party in Virginia continues to be Robert Handman who operates in a semiunderground capacity. Executive committee members of the Richmond branch include Earl Chandler, Chairman, Mary and Louis Kalb and Juanita Nester. Leadership of the Party in the Norfolk area is provided by Dave Bennett.(W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

No headquarters office is known to be maintained by the Communist Party in Virginia.(W)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately forty-one Communist Party members in District No. 26.(W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

A limited number of Party members have carried out the duties of the Party in the Norfolk area during the period of this summary. Party leaders have distributed a number of reprints of an article entitled "The Southern People's Program for Democracy, Prosperity and Peace" as well as literature concerning the Rosenberg case. This literature was mailed principally to clergymen and attorneys in the Norfolk area.(W)

During the recent fund-raising drive by the Party, a quota of $450 was set for Norfolk, $385 of which was raised during a two-month period.(W)

Educational plans of the Party were discussed at various Party meetings and a program was worked out whereby members would be expected to study appropriate books over a period of a year devoting some portion of each day to concentrated and serious study of this material. Foster's "History of the Communist Party of the United States," the "Communist Manifesto" and Lenin's "State and Revolution" were among the books proposed for this indoctrination.(W)

The textile industry was designated by the Party as the number one industry in which efforts to concentrate members would be attempted by the state Party membership. In the Richmond area the tobacco industry was advanced as the concentration point for the group in that area. It was pointed out to the members that the Party's main task in industrial concentration was to build functioning Communist Party control units within the ranks of the workers and their unions. (W)

A considerable degree of factionalism is apparent in the Richmond branch of the Communist Party. Feminine chauvinism and male supremacy accusations have been freely made and Mary and Louis Kalb have been criticized because of their higher than normal standard of living. Handman was reprimanded by Party members for refusing to repay money which he had borrowed. One individual requested a leave of absence from the Party in order to reconcile himself to Handman's activities. (W)

Efforts of the Party have been directed toward controlling the political activity of unions and in attempting to influence them to form a labor unity program around political issues in which all labor, not just organized labor, would be asked to participate. (W)

DISTRICT NO. 27
(ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Alfred Henry Greenberg is Secretary-Treasurer and Lawrence Edward McGurty is Chairman of the Party in Memphis, Tennessee. Other important functionaries include Celia Joanna Tylee Stanford, leader of the Party in Birmingham, Alabama, and George Young, unofficial leader of the Party in the Mobile, Alabama, area.(W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

No known official headquarters is maintained by the Party in District No. 27.(W)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately ninety-nine members of the Communist Party in District No. 27.(W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

George Young reportedly supervised the distribution of the pamphlet entitled "The Southern People's Common Program for Democracy, Prosperity, and Peace" in the Mobile area in April 1953.(W)

Junius Irving Scales, reported to be the new Southern Regional Director of the Communist Party, USA, visited Memphis in April and June 1953 and issued instructions on reorganization of the Party in Memphis. As a result of these instructions, plans for future Communist Party activity in Memphis include: (1) increased efforts of the Party to infiltrate right-wing labor unions; (2) reactivation of individuals recently inactive in Communist Party affairs; (3) determination of the public reaction to execution of the Rosenbergs; (4) an increased dues schedule; (5) intensification of Party efforts to infiltrate the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; (6) more comprehensive Party meetings and emphasis on the need(W)

for growth of the Party in the South; and (7) designation of a security officer to ferret out informants.(W)

Scales stated that the new Communist Party underground policy indicated that in order to stimulate growth of the Party and to obtain new members it was necessary to hold larger meetings where all trusted members could attend. In regard to recruiting new members, it was stated that labor unions provide the most fertile ground and are considered to be the best organizations to work within in order to attain the Party's ends.(W)

Communist Party plans for the South call for concentrated efforts of the Party to infiltrate the lumber and textile industries. Members have been instructed to learn as much as possible about these industries and then systematically infiltrate them through the laborers and workers therein. Certain Negro members have been instructed to infiltrate the Memphis chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; female members were urged to join women's clubs; and other members to join churches in order to exert their influence on any decisions of these groups.(W)

Leaders of the district have stated that the lack of self-study has been one of the major weaknesses of the Communist Party in the South. In view of this, instructions were issued for a concerted study of "Political Affairs" and other basic Communist books. Two new Communist Party papers currently being studied by members of the district are "Our Party," issued by the Communist Party, USA, and "Negro Affairs Quarterly," published by the National Negro Commission, Communist Party, USA.(W)

DISTRICT NO. 23
(OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Harold Bernard (Pat) Richardson is Chairman of the District Board and also acts in the capacity of District Organizer for this area. Other members of the District Board include Orval Newton Lewis and Carrie Hayes. Domenico Zini is recognized as the nominal head of the Party in the State of Arkansas. (W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

No official headquarters is maintained by this district. Unofficial headquarters for the Party in Arkansas is centered in the office of Zini, 1211 West Markham Street, Little Rock, Arkansas. (W)

3. Membership

Current estimates reflect that there are approximately 110 Communist Party members in District No. 23. (W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Activities of the Party in this district consist mainly of efforts to establish political action groups. Recruiting areas proposed for such groups include labor unions, a group consisting of "liberal or left-wing Democrats," and individuals with no common affiliation but who have a fear of present administration policies. (W)

Clarence Alva Lewis and his wife Hulda Lewis continue to criticize the leadership of Richardson. Administration of the district continues to be divided between the Lewises who are leaders of the older members and Richardson who heads the younger members. Many of the district members do not consider the present leaders sufficiently militant and feel that activities in the district will continue to be at a minimum under their leadership. (W)

Zini's activities have been concerned for the most part with distribution of the "Daily Worker" and collection of Party dues. However, dues payments have been at an extremely low ebb and subscribers to the "Daily Worker" have been dilatory in making payments. (z)

Discussions at Party meetings in April 1953 centered around the Party's proposed plan of action when the time came for the Party to "take over." Zini reportedly stated at these meetings that it would be the duty of Party members to provide leadership for the masses when this time arrived. (z)

DISTRICT NO. 29
(NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Junius Irving Scales continues as Chairman of the district and was recently referred to as the "Southern Regional Director of the Party." Henry Farash is the District Organizer. Other leaders include Karl Korstad, leader of the Greensboro Group; Rebecca Williams, Treasurer, and Warren Williams, leader of the Winston-Salem Group; and Nathaniel Bond, leader of the Durham Group.(W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

The Communist Party of District No. 29 is not known to maintain a headquarters.(W)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately sixty-seven Communist Party members in the district.(W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Scales, while assuming the leadership of District No. 29, is also considered the Southern Regional Director of the Party and acting in this capacity issued instructions to various Communist Party units in the South for a six-month Communist Party program which involved an accelercted membership recruitment, increased dues, and more comprehensive Communist Party meetings. Scales stressed the need for expansion of the Party in the South even though it was necessary to continue operating in an underground status.(W)

Scales advanced and recommended a plan whereby members would devote one-fourth of their time to each of the following: (1) self-study; (2) work in mass organizations; (3) Party work; and (4) training new recruits.(W)

It was reported in May 1953 that the Party had prepared a manual relating to its role in the National (W)

Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). This manual called upon Communists to take an active part in the North Carolina College chapter and the Durham Youth Council of the NAACP to set an example for the NAACP in North Carolina and the South. White individuals were encouraged to join the NAACP, to work as allies of the Negro people, and all Party members were encouraged to move the more militant NAACP members toward and into the Communist Party.(22)

Party leaders continued to advocate clemency for the Rosenbergs and protested their execution. They also participated in the activities of the Daniels' Defense Committee, which was initiated to protest the conviction of the Daniels cousins in North Carolina for murder. This committee was considered one of the primary objects of attention of the Communist Party. In June 1953 Nathaniel Bond presented a report in New York City to the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership concerning the Daniels' Defense Committee.(23)

In May 1953 Bond announced that he had worked in the Durham area with a national Labor Youth League leader and that it had been decided that a Labor Youth League group should be established in that area. The program of this group was devoted to a careful study of Marxist literature. The Negro problem in the United States, white chauvinism, and the history of the Communist Party were among topics discussed by this group. It was agreed that all Party members should know the history of the Party and Bond stated that other groups throughout the United States were following this same procedure.(24)

DISTRICT NO. 30
(MONTANA, IDAHO)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

John Cyril Hellman continues to be the District Organizer for the Communist Party in District No. 30. He is the only individual in the district who is considered to be a Communist Party official. Lewis Martin Johnson, District Organizer in Utah, spent some time in District No. 30 and it was for a time believed that activities in the states of Utah, Idaho and Montana would be combined under one supervising head. Johnson, however, has returned to Salt Lake City and Hellman continues in charge of operations in District No. 30.(W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

No office space or headquarters are maintained by the Communist Party in District No. 30. Post Office Box No. 113 at the main station of the Butte Post Office is rented by John Cyril Hellman and he utilizes this for carrying on his activities.(W)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately seventy-five Communist Party members in District No. 30.(W).

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

John Cyril Hellman travels throughout all of District No. 30 maintaining contacts with individual Party members and with groups of Party members. He is now concentrating his efforts in Idaho and is reported to have expressed the feeling that the Communist Party is operating successfully in Eastern Montana. He has also stated that as soon as the situation in Idaho improves he will concentrate his efforts in the Butte area.(W)

In his travels throughout the district Hellman has endeavored to raise funds, to increase the number of (W) ↓

subscribers to Communist publications, and to strengthen the Communist Party in trade union and farm circles. He has also presided at several schools at which emphasis was laid upon study of Communist literature, policies and programs. (W)

F.D. Eisenhower Library

DISTRICT NO. 31
(GEORGIA)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Since the departure of Homer Bates Chase, former District Organizer, no successor is known to have been appointed to replace him in that capacity. (U)

2. Location of District Headquarters

No official district or state headquarters is known to be maintained by the Communist Party in District No. 31. (U)

3. Membership

The current membership of the Communist Party in District No. 31 is estimated to be eighteen. (U)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Since the departure of Homer Bates Chase the Communist Party in this area has been inactive as a group. In compliance with Communist Party instructions, any activities participated in by Communist Party members in the area are strictly on an underground basis. (U)

A pamphlet "The Southern People's Program for Democracy, Prosperity, and Peace," setting forth the Party's policy in the South, was available to members in the district, and this area served as a distribution point for numerous copies of this pamphlet. (U)

A number of individuals loyal to the Communist Party of Georgia reportedly attended a conference of the Communist-inspired American Peace Crusade in Washington, D. C., on June 26, 1953. This same group also was reported to have mailed out peace propaganda under the name of the Atlanta Peace Council, an organization formed by Communist Party members of the district. (U)

DISTRICT NO. 32
(NEBRASKA, IOWA, KANSAS)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

While there apparently has been no replacement of Otto Edvold Anstrom as Communist Party Organizer for Iowa and Nebraska, neither he nor any other person is providing leadership in those states, nor does any organized Communist Party leadership exist in the State of Kansas. (U)

2. Location of District Headquarters

No Communist Party headquarters exist in District No. 32. (U)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately sixty-one members of the Communist Party in District No. 32. (U)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Party activities in this district appear to be at a standstill for lack of leadership. No drives for funds or for subscriptions to Communist Party publications have been undertaken and little or no Communist Party literature has been distributed in the area. (U)

DISTRICT NO. 35
(UTAH)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal District Functionaries

Lewis Martin Johnson, Communist Party Organizer for District No. 35, left Utah early in June for Montana where he reportedly was to take charge of a larger Communist Party district to include the States of Utah, Idaho, and Montana. Johnson, however, returned to Salt Lake City on July 1, 1953, and is again confining his activities to the State of Utah. Wayne Douglas Holley is a member of the Utah State Board and has charge of finances. (W)

2. Location of District Headquarters

The Communist Party in District No. 35 maintains no official headquarters. (W)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately thirty-eight members of the Communist Party in District No. 35. (W)

B. PRINCIPAL DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

The Communist Party in Utah carries on its "peace" activities through the League for Common Sense, a local organization which publishes a monthly paper entitled "Utah Peace Crusader." No literature is published by the Communist Party itself in Utah, and such literature as reaches Party members is received by mail or courier from outside the state. Difficulties are being experienced in connection with finances and Wayne Holley has complained that the district is in debt in the amount of approximately $200. (W)

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

From the organizational viewpoint of the Communist Party the Territory of Alaska constitutes a part of District No. 12. There are estimated to be approximately seven members of the Communist Party in Alaska but no official leadership exists, nor has there been any organized Communist Party activity other than the holding of a few "study sessions" at Pelican, Alaska.(U)

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal Functionaries

Charles K. Fujimoto, who has publicly admitted that he is Chairman of the Communist Party in Hawaii, is the only openly known official of the Party there.(U)

2. Location of Headquarters

No formal headquarters for the Communist Party of Hawaii exists.(U)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately fifteen members of the Communist Party in the Territory of Hawaii.(U)

B. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The trial of Charles K. Fujimoto, Koji Ariyoshi, Eileen Fujimoto, Dwight James Freeman, Jack Wayne Hall, Jack Denichi Kimoto, and John Ernest Reinecke on charges of conspiring to violate the Smith Act, began on November 5, 1952, and terminated in a verdict of guilty as to each of the seven defendants on June 19, 1953. On July 3, 1953, sentences were imposed. Eileen Fujimoto received a sentence of three-years imprisonment and a fine of $2,000. Each of the other six defendants received a sentence of five-years imprisonment and a fine of $5,000. All seven of the defendants are presently free on bond pending appeal.(U)

It is to be noted that one of the above defendants, Jack Wayne Hall, is Regional Director for Hawaii of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU). At a special ILWU convention held June 24 and 25, 1953, resolutions were adopted in support of all seven of the defendants, in support of the defense lawyers in the trial, and in defense of the "Honolulu Record." It is to be noted that the "Honolulu Record" is a weekly publication, the (U)

editorial and news policy of which has been reliably reported to be dictated by the Communist Party. In its issues throughout the period of this summary, this newspaper has continued to stress that the United States is responsible for the Korean War and otherwise has followed the Communist Party line. (C)

TERRITORY OF PUERTO RICO
PARTIDO COMUNISTA PUERTORRIQUENO
(Communist Party of Puerto Rico)

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Principal Functionaries

The Communist Party of Puerto Rico (Partido Comunista Puertorriqueno or PCP) is a Communist Party in its own right and is not a district organization of the Communist Party, USA, although it is based on the same Marxist-Leninist principles as the Communist Party, USA. (R)

The governing body of the PCP is its Central Committee. The Central Committee was last elected in May 1952 but minor changes occurred in November 1952 and June 1953. The Central Committee presently comprises the following individuals: (R)

Juan Santos Rivera, Chairman
Cesar Andreu Iglesias, Secretary General
Ramon Mirabal Carrion, Secretary of Organization
Rablo Garcia Rodriguez, Secretary of Finance
Consuelo Burgos de Saez Corales, Secretary of Press and Propaganda
Juan Saez Corales, Secretary of Labor
Jorge Maisonet Hernandez, Secretary of Literature
Pascual Otero Benoit, Without Portfolio

2. Location of Headquarters

PCP Headquarters continue to be located on the second floor of a building bordering on Calle San Mateo over San Jorge No. 379, Santurce, Puerto Rico. (R)

3. Membership

It is estimated that there are approximately sixty-eight members of the PCP. (R)

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B. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Juan Emmanuelli Morales, long-time member of the Central Committee, throughout the period of this summary has expressed severe criticism of the leadership of Cesar Andreu. He based most of his objections on his feeling that Andreu and his supporters have lost contact with the masses of the people. Emmanuelli reportedly has resigned from all Party activity, although he continues his endeavors to rally support against the leadership of Andreu. He has gained some support from other members who disapprove of the affair being openly conducted between Andreu and Consuelo Burgos de Saez. The Fourth National Assembly of the PCP is scheduled to meet in August 1953 at which time a new Central Committee will be elected and the factional fight may affect this election. (U)

The financial condition of the PCP is critical and various leading figures have made trips to New York in endeavors to obtain additional financial aid from the Communist Party, USA. In spite of these financial difficulties and the extreme proverty of the PCP's publishing company, the Puerto Rican Printing and Publishing Company, Inc., publication continues of the weekly newsletter "Carta Semanal" and the newspaper "Pueblo" which appears irregularly. These publications continue to urge independence for Puerto Rico (which they term "freedom from American imperialism"), to urge freedom for the "political prisoners" in the United States sentenced under the Smith Act, and to stress the desirability of a four-power conference among the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union for the purpose of settling issues between those countries. (U)

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